The New-York Times.

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WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Obsequies of the Great Secretary of State.

Spontaneous Tribute of the Whole People to His Memory.

Auburn Completes Her Mourning Drapery in a Drenching Rain.

Ten Thousand Persons Look Upon the Statesman's Face.

Impressive Scenes at the Grave in Fort Hill Cemetery.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 14.—It was well that no glittering pageant nor long parade had been contemplated as attendant to the funeral of William H. Seward, for from midnight on Sunday the rain poured continuously, flooding the streets and sidewalks, and rendering portions of the town well-nigh impassable. But Auburn had contemplated only the outpouring of a sorrowing people, and, in spite of storm and rain, every intention was carried out, and the casket was borne to its last resting-place in a manner befitting the close of the great man's life. The paying of the last tribute was not left to Auburn alone, however, for many of Mr. Seward's eminent fellow-countrymen looked on his face in death, and stood beside his grave. As soon as it became known that he was dead, the influx of strangers began. This morning's trains brought in many more, while from the surrounding cities, the arrivals have been hourly. Among others are many of his old friends and associates, such as James W. Fréchoro, Alex. Harvey, Thurlow Weed, David Nellinger, Robert H. Pruyn, Rensselaer Van Valkenburgh, Thomas Murphy, Gen. Wood, Christopher Morgan, Ex-Gov. Morgan, Hon. Edward B. Morgan, of Aurora; James J. Wood, Ex-Govs. Patterson and Clark, and S. B. Ruggles. Among other visitors, too, and Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Theo. W. Dimon, representing the State Department. Syracuse is represented by a committee of forty. Gen. J. C. Caldwell, of Maine, was also present at the funeral.

Today the President sent the following dispatch to Mr. Seward's family: "I condole with you and the nation on the loss of a kind father and an eminent statesman. His services to the country have become a part of its history. I regret that I cannot attend the funeral and participate in the last earthly honors to the great patriot and statesman." To this Mr. Seward's son replied in acknowledgment. Gen. Dix and Hon. Roscoe Conkling and Thomas A. Scott also sent similar communications to the family.

THE CITY IN MOURNING.

The rainy weather added to the general depression, but the citizens finished all the uncompleted drapings, and by noon the city was hung in black from end to end. Over South-street, at its junction with Genesee, funeral arches had been raised, trimmed with black and half concealed by evergreen boughs. Along the route of the procession were many emblematic devices, monograms of Fall leaves being frequent, while often the American flag intertwined with black was seen wrapped around the white pillars of a piazza, and crape hung from every door. All the movable political flags had been taken in, and those remaining were heavily bordered with black and showed well-chosen sentiments. On the flag of the Republican County Committee were the words, "Seward, the national benefactor and friend and neighbor. Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thy work is ended."

REMAINS OF THE STATESMAN.

At 9 o'clock the Seward house was thrown open, and from then until 1 o'clock the people flocked in thousands to see the body. As the morning advanced thousands came in from the surrounding country and added to the ever-increasing throng. On the upper side of South-street, where the mansion is situated, the crowd pressed and elbowed each other, moving slowly on toward the main gate. The drizzle came down faster and thicker, but the crowd walked patiently up the graveled walk leading to the door, where three policemen stood to keep order, but their presence was unnecessary, for the crowd entered quietly, looked reverentially, and as quietly went their way. The visitors walked two abreast through the main hall to the south drawing-room, where the casket lay, and left by the south piazza. The body lay in a handsome rose-wood casket, with fixed silver handles, and was thickly lined with white satin. On a table at the head was a floral crown of tube-roses, and an anchor, cross and a wreath were placed on a table at the left side, while a cross and wreath of white and green stood on the lower portion of the casket. A space of two feet in the top of the casket had been fitted with glass, through which the visitors looked down on the face. A small oval silver plate in the centre bore his name and age. The body was wrapped in a robe of white merino, and a white stock and tie encircled the neck. The face was slightly fuller than in life, and a pallid hue had settled on it, but the expression was calm and peaceful.

Several of the floral offerings were brought from New-York. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Schell and Thurlow Weed and daughter contributing. Miss Weed presented a flower of the "Holy Ghost," beneath the petals of which is the image of a white dove. This, clasped in a silver vial, was fastened to the lappel of the robe at the foot of the coffin, and was crossed with two palm-leaves, which Mr. Seward had brought from the Holy Land.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONY.

At 1 o'clock, when about 10,000 had passed through, and many were still waiting, the doors were closed, only the pall-bearers and officiating clergyman remaining within, and Rev. Dr. Brainard, of St. Peter's, Mr. Seward's place of worship, read selections from the Common Prayer Book.

At 2½ the casket was lifted in the hands of six faithful family servants and carried to the hearse, which then moved down South-street on the way to the church, followed by the carriage containing the relatives in the following order: In the first carriage, F. W. Seward and wife and W. H. Seward, Jr., wife and two children; in the second carriage, Geo. L. Seward, Mrs. Worden, and Miss Elsie Seward; in the third carriage, Clarence and wife and the Misses Seward; in the fourth carriage, Rev. Augustus Seward and son and Geo. F. Seward and wife; in the fifth carriage, the children of W. H. Seward, Jr., and Mr. Gutman, Mr. Seward's former private Secretary. Six carriages followed with the relatives of the family, Rev. Dr. Brainard, and the family physician.

At 2¾ P. M. the procession reached the church, and as the door the casket was met by Rev. Messrs. Holt, Doty, Potter and Reid, and Dr. Brainard, leading the way to the aisle, repeated the opening words of the Episcopal service. The casket was carried by the servants, three white and three colored, and following came the pall-bearers, sixteen in number, Mr. Weed not coming to church. An immense crowd entered the church, although admission was restricted by tickets, and in the front pews were seventeen clergymen of various denominations, coming from Syracuse, Rochester and Auburn. Mr. Seward's pew, at the north-west corner, was draped in black broad-cloth and unoccupied, while the altar rails and reading-desk were covered with the same material, looped up with immense wheat-sheaves.

The rest of the service was conducted by Revs. Messrs. Brainard, Fisher, Doty and Reid, the choir chanting the *Dies Irae* and singing the one hundred and eighty-seventh hymn—"I would not live always," &c. As the sunshine of the people moved up the aisle to look again at the face of the great statesman, for nearly an hour.

At 4 P. M. the casket was returned to the hearse and the procession formed and moved in the following order: Family physicians; the officiating clergy; pall-bearers; hearse, drawn by two horses; the City clergy; the Mayor and fourteen Councillors; the Board of Education; the Forty-ninth Regiment, in citizens' clothes and 400 strong; strangers, civic officials, mustering about 700, and a long procession of citizens, marching irregularly, about forty carriages and 5,000 persons being in the line. Along Fort-street, at the junction with Genesee-street, immense canvas strips were extended upon both sides of the way, with inscriptions: "Honored while living, reverenced in death," and "Wm. H. Seward, friend of the oppressed."

The wind blew drearily among the trees of the cemetery, strewing the Fall leaves on the monuments and paths, as near 5 P. M. the hearse passed beneath the draped north gate and ascended the hill, passing by the Old Logan monument and descending the valley, thence by a circuit, reaching the grave which had been made in the hollow at the south-west section, where crowds had preceded the procession and surrounded the lot. The hearse halted twenty feet from it, and the coffin was borne up the incline still by the old dependents and preceded by the four clergy led by Dr. Brainard. The pall-bearers and family followed and entered the inclosure, all around uncovering their heads, as Dr. Brainard recited the closing words of the service.

The grave had been paved at the bottom and bricked on each side for three feet, and the coffin was inclosed in a large deal case and lowered into the chasm. Two large slates were then put down and cemented. Gen. Seward, who stood nearest, threw a clod into the grave, and at this signal the workmen began their task. In a few minutes the level was reached and a simple mound was heaped up. Then slowly and sadly the assemblage moved away down leaf-strewn paths leading to the city.

The rain recommenced, and darkness quickly came, gloomily closing the mournful scene.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS OF CONDOLENCE.

The following telegram from the President to Gen. W. H. Seward, was received today:

I condole with you and the nation in the loss of a kind father and an eminent statesman. His services to the country have become a part of its history. I regret that I cannot attend the funeral and participate in the last earthly honors to the great patriot and statesman. (Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

The following answer was sent to President Grant's telegram:

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and in behalf of all the members of the family of our father we return you our heartfelt and sincere thanks for your expression of sympathy with them in this great affliction.

(Signed,) F. W. SEWARD,
W. H. SEWARD, Jr.

The following additional telegrams have been received:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14.

To Gen. Seward:

I have just come to town. Accept my heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement, and my regret that I am unable to be present at the funeral of your illustrious father.

(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 14.

Frederick W. Seward:

Please accept my earnest sympathy and my deep regret that a public engagement from which I cannot get released prevents my following the bier of your honored father.

(Signed,) ROSCOE CONKLING.

Tribute of Respect by the Citizens of New-York.

In the City, by the display of flags at half-mast, a stranger would have known that some great one of the nation had departed. Along the East and North Rivers, the crafts of different nationalities vied with each other in exhibiting the usual mannis of mourning. At Castle Garden, over the various steam-ship offices, the Exchange Building, Stock Exchange, Equitable and Mutual Insurance offices, and other edifices along Broadway and up town, the same tribute of respect was paid to the memory of the departed statesman. All the public buildings, the Sub-Treasury, Custom-house, City Hall, &c., carried the signs of sorrow on their flag-staff. The Municipal bodies suspended their business for the day. The Board of Aldermen passed resolutions expressive of sorrow at the demise of the eminent statesman. The Board of Assistant Aldermen did likewise, one of its members justly remarking that, like Prof. Morse, Mr. Seward lived to carry out his great idea, and his was higher law, that humanity should not hold humanity in bondage. The President of the Board also observing that all generations of humanity would be benefited by the work Mr. Seward accomplished. The Common Council adjourned without transacting any business. The Cuscom-House was only opened from nine to ten o'clock A. M., for the clearance of vessels. The following notice, signed by Collector Arthur, was posted at the entrance:

"In token of national respect to the late Secretary of State of the United States, Wm. H. Seward, usual business at this office will be closed on the 14th inst., the day on which his obsequies will be solemnized."

The Sub-Treasury was not closed, it being found absolutely necessary to accommodate merchants and bankers who were compelled to finish business transactions on that day. In Wall-street and down town the marks of respect to Mr. Seward's memory were very general among the merchants and brokers. Flags floated half-mast, and the merits of the deceased, and the services which he rendered his country during our eventful busy life, were the prevailing topics of conversation. The various political organizations that met last evening passed resolutions expressing their sorrow at the loss which the nation has sustained in the death of Mr. Seward. The citizens of Scandinavian nationalities, at their meeting last evening, listened to a high eulogium paid to the memory of the great statesman by Hon Wm. Norkrop. In the Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association Col. Edwin De Forest introduced a series of resolutions as follows:

That we mourn his loss to the nation and all mankind. Unwavering in purpose, fertile in device, loving his fellows with a universality which no others of color founded, he brought to the consecration of the second comet he espoused the essential elements of character destined with the silver and prayers of others, to ultimately win it permanent and abiding success.

We may say of him as he so tenderly said of O'Connell, "It is a holy sight to see the obsequies of a soldier not less of civil liberty, but of the liberty of conscience; of a soldier not only of freedom, but of the cross of Christ; of a benefactor not merely of a race of people, but of mankind. The vault lighted by suspended worlds is the temple within which the great solemnities are celebrated; the nations of the earth are mourners, and the spirits made perfect descending from their golden harpes on high, break their sleep of years."

That he has left an example to all rulers to manfully pursue the never-varying line of duty, teaching them by the results of his successful life that "the moral force of a good man is with the fathers, the children, as half round the globe he marches with enough to carve his memory on."

That for all time to come patriotic Americans will fondly cherish his memory with grateful remembrance of his glorious services, justly claiming it is a part of our common inheritance. No human events can affect the greatness of his life. Far full round and long after years ago one child, our rival dead, was falsehood forever.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association, and other organizations, passed resolutions of a like import.

If Brooklyn, Mayor Powell submitted to the Board of Aldermen the following communication:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 14, 1872.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Another name has been added to the long line of great statesmen and pure patriots who have departed and lost. Wm. H. Seward, whose name has been closely identified with the political history of the country during the past twenty-five years, and whose wisdom and sagacity has extended his fame among all the nations of civilized men, has passed to his reward.

The country owes him a great debt of gratitude for his invaluable services in the councils of the nation, and to him more than all others are we indebted for saving us from foreign complication during our great civil war. His patience and wisdom have challenged the respect of all men, and his untiring industry has produced great results for his country and mankind. And it, therefore, becomes us to join with our fellow-citizens throughout the country in giving expression to the sorrow that fills all hearts at the great loss sustained by the world in the death of the departed statesman. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) S. S. POWELL, Mayor.

The Board of Aldermen passed resolutions expressive of regret on the death of Mr. Seward, designating that event as a national calamity. The public buildings throughout the city had their flags half-mast high.

Dinner to the Memory of Mr. Seward Elsewhere.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The bells of the city were tolled this afternoon and the flags displayed at half-mast, in respect to the memory of Mr. Seward.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 14.—The face of the Government bulletin here was pieced at half-mast today, and the Custom-house was closed at 12 M. in respect to the memory of Ex-Secretary Seward.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Mourning for the Dead Secretary—Another Democratic Blunder Convicted—The Prospect in Missouri—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Government buildings are draped in mourning for Mr. Seward, some of the draping having been done today. The Departments have been closed and the work of the Government suspended. It is interesting to note how, for the most part, the partisan hates bred in the excitement of war have been quenched by the lapse of time and by the great Secretary's death. On all sides a hearty and genuine expression of honor and respect is heard. Almost no word of bitterness is uttered. Already his life is felt by even his personal enemies to be the heritage of the nation.

CAMPAIGN PRINTING.

The *Chronicle*, this morning, denies the report that it has done $30,000 worth of campaign printing for the Congressional Committee. It declares it has done only about $17,000 worth, and that its profits on this have not exceeded $6,000. Senator Harlan has a controlling interest in the *Chronicle*, and is a member of the Congressional Committee, and has spent most of the Summer here attending to both enterprises. It has been pretty freely charged that his paper was supported during the dull newspaper season here by printing secured through favoritism from the Committee. The *ex cathedra* announcement shows how much truth there was in the allegation.

THE PROSPECT IN MISSOURI.

Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, is in town. He brings the most encouraging news of the prospects in Missouri. He feels pretty sure it will be carried for Grant. The Republican canvass is more vigorous and thorough than ever before, and pains will be taken to strengthen it wherever it is known to be weak. Several able Germans are on the stump, and the pockets of Mr. Schurz are likely to be lightened after election day by all the Missouri German voters they contrained.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

There was an unusually brilliant display of Northern lights here during the early part of the evening, covering about one-eighth of the heavens. The color was a bright pink, at times deepening almost to scarlet, and tinging the earth with the reflection.

THE NORTHERN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

The War Department has received from Capt. E. C. Kellogg, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, an official report of the military expedition which recently accompanied the surveying party of the Northern Pacific Railroad from the point in Dakota where that road crosses the Missouri River to the crossing of the Yellowstone River in Montana, near the mouth of the Powder River. The military escort consisted of 537 enlisted men and 21 company officers, and was commanded by Gen. Stanly. The entire expedition, including troops, Indian scouts, teamsters and railroad engineers, numbered 797. Its object was to complete the final locating survey of the railroad line across the western half of Dakota from the Missouri to the Yellowstone River. On two or three occasions straggling parties of Indians appeared on the flanks of the column and fired upon the troops, probably with the hope of creating a stampede, which would enable them to capture or steal horses and mules. They were repulsed with the loss of all none without serious fighting, and entirely without loss on the part of the escort. The expedition ascended the Valley of Heart River, a tributary of the Missouri, crossed the low divide between the Missouri and the Yellowstone, and followed down the valley of O'Fallon's Creek to the Yellowstone River. The mouth of Powder River was reached on Aug. 18, where a salute was fired, and the expedition prepared to return eastward. The return march was made at the rate of four or five miles per day, which enabled the engineers to make careful surveys and effect a final location of the railroad line on the most of country referred to, being a distance of about 225 miles. A practicable and excellent route was found without difficulty, and without any serious divergencies from a straight line. The river valleys along which the line mainly runs were found to be uniformly fertile, and the "bad lands" which are represented on our maps as occupying a large part of the region traversed were almost wholly avoided by the route taken. Grass was abundant all the way from the Missouri to the Yellowstone, and good water was found at convenient intervals during the entire march. Extensive beds of ignite and semi-bituminous coal were found at frequent intervals for a distance of 150 miles. Timber exists in considerable quantities, especially in the river valley, and consists mainly of oak, ash and cottonwood. The expedition met with no accidents or mishaps of any kind, and received as above stated, in the discovery and location of an excellent railroad route.

The Germans and the Reformers.

The Central Committee of the German Reform organizations held a special meeting at the Beethoven Mannerchor Hall last night. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer occupied the chair.

Mr. George Kuester, of the Executive Committee, offered resolutions declaring it to be of the utmost importance—nay, absolutely necessary, for the welfare and honor of the City that at the present election, Mr. James O'Brien as a candidate for Mayor, should be defeated; that this, in their opinion, can only be accomplished by uniting all true reform elements on one candidate for the office for Mayor and that therefore all other Reform organizations should be called upon to unite with them in nominating Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer.

Mr. Ottendorfer, after giving up the chair to Mr. Henry Claussen, briefly addressed the meeting, stating that under the circumstances he felt it his duty to accept the nomination, but thought that the resolutions should be brought into a different form. He could not tolerate a candidate to be dictated to the other organizations. An amendment offered by Mr. Ottendorfer, to the effect that his name, jointly with the name of Mr. W. F. Havemeyer, be recommended as candidates to the Committee of Seventy and the different Reform organizations, gave rise to a lengthy debate, which finally resulted in its adoption.

Who Will be Tammany's Candidate for Mayor?

A meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Reform Club was held last night, at No. 597 Broadway, Mr. John A. Foley in the chair. Resolutions indorsing the nomination of Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., for Mayor were adopted. Mr. Hilbreth, who entered the room after the above action had been taken in reference to Mr. Lawrence, moved the reconsideration of the resolutions and stated his reasons for so doing. He had just been informed, on a trustworthy authority that the name of Mr. Lawrence was about to be withdrawn, as it was evident he would be unable to secure the support of certain associations in the City, and Mr. Ottendorfer's name substituted. While he (Mr. Hilbreth) was as anxious as any of them for Mr. Lawrence's success, he thought the Club should somewhat reflect in the matter until next week, as it would look curious for them to indorse Mr. Lawrence one day, and have to indorse Mr. Ottendorfer the next. After considerable discussion the motion was withdrawn.

THE BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS

A Grand Demonstration by the Patriots Last Night.

Stirring Speeches by Senator Brown, of Indiana, and Gen. Bruce, of Madison County.

A mass-meeting of the Republicans of the Fourth Ward was held last evening at the Brooklyn Republican Head-quarters, Mr. E. C. Crill in the chair. A large number of ladies were in attendance, and evinced a lively interest in the proceedings.

Gen. Bruce, of Madison County, said that the American people were now about to exercise the greatest privilege accorded to any people of any nation in the world, and it was a sacred duty due not merely to themselves and their country, but to their consciences and their God, to see that they deposited their ballots with the sole object of serving and advancing the interests of their country, and not from any personal influences, or from ignorance of the true effect of their action. The history of the past ten years should convince every honest and free-thinking man that the interests of the people were not safe in the hands of the Democratic Party. He did not mean to say that there were not loyal, faithful men in that party, but he asserted that the men who gave tone and character to it were in secret, if not in active sympathy with rebellion. When the war broke out James Buchanan, a Democrat, was at the head of the and with the retirement of the Democratic President measures were commenced and carried on so actively that though it took years to suppress the rebellion, success finally crowned their efforts. In 1862 Mr. Greeley, in his paper, the *Tribune*, declared that the States had the right to secede, and that statement, read in the Legislature of Georgia by Toombs, decided the action of that State, and it joined the disaffected. It was in that same paper Mr. Greeley raised the cry on to Richmond" before the armies were fit for a position to make a single effective stroke, and, to a large extent, the first disasters of our armies at the commence- Governments and his associates in the administration of the Government were thieves, who stole the national money and converted it to the purposes of the rebels. Those who said that rebelled were Democrats, so-called, and when the Governor of New-York asked Buchanan to commence active measures against them he replied, "If I do I am afraid they will shoot me." Contrast his pusillanimous conduct with that of Andrew Jackson, who, when informed in 1832 that South Carolina had rebelled, started up in the middle of the night and quickly stamped out the embers of a revolution. But Lincoln ascended the Presidential chair amid of the struggle were indebted to that Party. Later in the contest Greeley was found in the northern frontier treating for a discontinuance of the war, and she representation of slavery, and finally at its close he is discovered fleeing to the South to stand bail for Jeff. Davis. And this was the man whom the Democratic Party put forward as their candidate, and proclaimed the support of the entire Republican Party at this country. But the history of this conflict, as overshadowed by the result of the recent elections, already attested that Greeleyism and the enemies of liberty were dead; and that the people throughout the whole country, black and white, foreign and native born, were determined to preserve and perpetuate the Union. [Applause.] As a contrast to the conduct of Greeley, the speaker drew a lively picture of the efforts and triumphs of Grant, and claimed that in America, of any party, could hesitate as to where his country called him to deposit his vote. It was lamentable that a great party could only carry one State, for Greeleyism has only carried Georgia.

A VOICE—That is the State; he has that sure. [Hisses.]

Mr. Bruce said Greeley had not two States more, and these were the state of disappointment and the state of disgrace. [Cheers.] Mr. Bruce referred to the present prosperous condition of the country, and asserted that the safety of the nation was attributable to the Republican Party, and that party was determined to continue to control its destinies.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BROWN, OF INDIANA.

Senator Brown, who was received with cheers, said: To-night I shall examine the questions involved in this campaign from a Democratic standpoint. I shall inquire whether a Democrat can conscientiously and consistently support Greeley for the Presidency, for I don't want you to suppose that I have traveled eight hundred miles to speak to a Republican on this subject. If I understood correctly the tenets and doctrines of the Democratic Party, it was a national party devoted to the advancement of national ideas and the promotion of national men. It was ever the pleasure of the party, while it lived, to unite all its power, its energy, its vigor and its ability to prevent the success of sectionalism or sectional men. If I understood the opinions of the masses of Democracy aright, it was a party that believed that the Constitution of the United States made a perpetual bond of union among all the States. I know very well that there were some politicians and leaders of that party who believed that the Constitution of the United States was a mere covenant or agreement, or article of partnership amounting to nothing more than a treaty, to be broken at the pleasure of any State, and that the Union existed only upon the consent of the States. But I never heard that was true so far as any great number of the Democratic politicians of the North was concerned, and most certainly say it was a falsehood and a slander when alleged against the masses of the Democratic Party. For they believe as sincerely that the Constitution of the United States made a perpetual bond of union of all the States, as did their Republican neighbors believe. [Applause.] But it occurs to me if ever there was a time in the history of the country when the public men would have some plausible right of saying that the Democratic Party was unfaithful to the Constitution and the Union because of the candidate for the Presidency it supports, that time now. Horace Greeley has been a sectional man all his life. Not only the avowed and bitter enemy of the Democratic Party, but he has been the advocate of sectionalism in every form and in every character. [Applause.] While the Democratic Party was warning the people of the country of the danger of the success of sectionalism, Greeley, with all his power and influence and ability was advocating the success only of those measures which were to contribute to the success of some portions of the country to the detriment of other portions. During his life he has been the zealous and earnest advocate of the doctrine that this Union existed only by reason of the voluntary consent of the States, and that the Constitution of the United States was not the supreme law of the land in so far as it had any power or authority to compel a single State to remain within the Union of States longer that State voluntarily consented to remain. And when you were endeavoring to defend yourselves against the charge of infidelity to the Constitution, your present candidate for the Presidency was saying to the people everywhere that it was an inalienable right, belonging to any State, to destroy the Constitution and break from the Union for a real or imaginary grievance. When these charges were preferred, you said that Davis and his associates were guilty of treason, and deserved the scaffold, but you also said that Greeley, Banks, and the others, also deserved the scaffold because they encouraged them in treason. Examine Greeley's conduct, and see if he has ever cast any slander upon the Democratic Party. When the war first threatened ruin and destruction to the nation, in his paper, the *Tribune*, he told the people of the South that if by legislative or Congressional act any considerable majority in any State desired to dissolve the Union and be a separate and independent Government, that he would aid them with all his power and ability to accomplish that object. Are you, Democrats, in favor of allowing them to accomplish that object? If you are, then you will vote for your candidate who encouraged and aided the rebels to dissolve the Union and assail the Constitution? If it was right for the people of New-York to send the gallant none to strike down Jeff. Davis by the bridge-bar, I should like to know if it is not right for the people, also, to strike down Greeley, who was the brother of Jeff. Davis, with the ballot-box? [Applause.] Since first known to us all that during those long years of bloody war, Greeley opposed every measure that the Democratic Party was in favor of. Greeley clamored for the emancipation of the slaves of the South, known to Christian civilization. He was in favor of arming the slaves of the South, to turn them out at midnight to pillage and plunder and murder and rob without mercy. He advocated the conduct of the war in opposition to the known rules and regulations of Christian conventions; and now in the hour he is now clamoring for reconciliation, peace, union, fraternal relations between the people of the North and South. However, nature beats the same in the Southern as in the Northern breast. And tell me not that the man who passed the course toward the people of the South that he has pursued—who advised them to seek to withdraw from the Union, and promised them his aid and encouragement—the man who broke that pledge, and cried for their murder and plunder, the murder of their homes and their firesides—tell me not that such a man can ever heal the wounds of the South and bring about that peace and reconciliation that we all desire so much. [Applause.] There is a better man to perform that office, as the man who procured Lee from trial for treason, and who did the act of reconstruct the rebels. Greeley's nomination by the South is simply because he entertains the same opinions in reference to the lost cause that they do. [Applause.] They are for Greeley because they know for forty years he has sought to convince the people that the Constitution of the United States is merely a league to be broken up at will, and not because of his promises of reconciliation. [Applause.] Has Mr. Greeley changed? After his nomination at Baltimore his paper said: "A few years ago if Mr. Greeley had ventured into Georgia or South Carolina, he would have been hanged to the nearest lamp-post; but now his name is echoed to the echo in every Southern city, and the ex-slaveholders and rebel soldiers, the men who always made Southern opinion, are in favor of electing him President." Suppose they are, is that a compliment to the loyal men of the North? The Tribune also says: "Yet Mr. Greeley has not changed his principles, nor repudiated his record." If he has not changed, then his principles are that this Union exists only by reason of the voluntary consent of the States, and that there is no power to keep them together. Will you support him for the Presidency? ["No! No!"] At Pittsburg the other day he said, "I demand that there shall be open, free discussion before the Southern people, an honest, untrammeled, untrammeled vote, and if they approve, if the people of the South say they want disunion I will consent to it." The opinion there expressed carried the State of Georgia for Greeley for they know he will consent to disunion. Are you willing to consent to disunion? If not, why vote for Greeley? Never can the interests of the Republic or the perpetuity of the Union be maintained with Greeley in the Presidential chair. This is no mere politician's talk. The question is whether you desire the union of these States to be imperiled by the Greeley's election. Senator Brown maintained that Greeley did not deserve the Democratic support, and proceeded to read an extract from a speech of Hon. Stanly Matthews, in Cincinnati, declaring that none of the members of the Cincinnati Convention was bound by its acts unless with the sanction and approval of his own individual judgment, and saying that the nomination of Mr. Greeley by that Convention was by a bargain in consideration of the previously announced declaration that there should be no bargain in that Convention. Mr. Greeley had said he had no possible claim to Democratic support, and did not ask any, and yet members of the Democratic Party are maligned and denounced if they do not support Mr. Greeley. Mr. Greeley's friends in Indiana gave four hundred votes, in an unsuccessful run for Congress, simply because he declared, in a letter written from Washington, and in a speech at Terre Haute, that he could not support Mr. Greeley. Yet, after all, he did support him. He came home, and became one of the most blatant of Greeley's supporters. The speaker referred to the fact that the Democrats had, in a master-stroke of policy, adopted the platform of the Republican Party, but in the same breath proceeded to say that there was this difference—the Republicans asserted those doctrines because they believed them to be right, while the Democrats declared them, because they were out, and wanted to get in. A few years ago, the Democrats were, in every instance, opposed to the Fifteenth Amendment; and Democrats even refused to let their children go to a public school where a colored child might have entered. Neither the colored men nor the white Republicans have forgotten, nor can they ever forget, the unrelenting opposition of the Democratic Party to the Fifteenth Amendment. But the Democrats say they have seen their error and have been converted. There is room to doubt their sincerity; they should remain a while on probation. Referring to the civil service reform, the speaker said that the Democrats were busy plotting the country to turn dishonest men out of office, and place honest men in office. Then they cannot quarrel with Gen. Grant on that point, for that is just what Gen. Grant has been doing for three and a half years, and what he will continue to do four and a half years more. Mr. Brown drew a parallel between the paper money of the present time, with the Government faith and interest-bearing bonds pledged to its redemption, and the paper currency issued by bonds of former years, and characterized the Democratic Administrations. He concluded with a review of the past several Administrations with reference to the amount the Government has lost by defaulting officeholders, showing that under Gen. Grant the loss from this cause has been but very magnificent.

Mr. P. G. Ostrander next addressed the audience, after which the meeting broke up with cheers for Grant and Wilson.

GIGANTIC BANK ROBBERY.

Over Half a Million in Bonds and Money Stolen—The Cashier and His Family Gagged.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WATERFORD, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Saratoga County National Bank of this village was robbed of $500,000 in stocks and bonds, and $9,500 in money, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock this morning. The robbers were mice in number. It is not known how they secured entrance.

The cashier, Mr. Van Havenberg, and his family, consisting of five persons, besides himself, occupied apartments in the second story of the bank building. They all attended church last evening, and, it is believed, by mistake left one of the doors unlocked. It is supposed that some rascals discovered this overnight, and, taking advantage of it, secreted themselves in the building.

At 1 o'clock this morning, two men appeared at the bedside of Mr. and Mrs. Van Havenberg, and proceeded to gag them. The remainder of the family was served in the same manner. Mr. Van Havenberg was then taken into the bank counting-room and compelled to open the vault doors. The burglars then took possession of all the valuables therein contained, and depositing them in a wagon, drove off.

The bonds and stocks were mostly negotiable and belonged to private parties, who must bear the loss. The $9,500 in cash taken belonged to the bank. No trace of the thieves nor of the disposition of the plunder has been obtained. It is reported, however, that the police of Hudson have arrested two men.

INDIANA.

Hendricks' Majority, 6,904—The Legislature—Vote of the Ninth Congressional District.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—The official vote of seventy-seven counties, received at the office of the Secretary of State, with semi-official returns from the other eighteen counties, give T. A. Hendricks, (Democrat,) for Governor, 206 majority; Leonidas Sexton, (Republican,) for Lieutenant-Governor, 1,813 majority; W. W. Curry, (Republican,) for Secretary of State, 1,182; J. A. Wiedman, (Republican,) for Auditor, 1,724 majority; J. B. Glover, (Republican,) for Treasurer, 1,820 majority; G. L. Orth, Republican, for Congress at large, 1,141 majority; William Williams, Republican, for Congress at large, 1,474 majority. The balance of the State ticket, except Superintendent of Public Instruction, is Republican. For the latter office Milton B. Hopkins, Democrat, is elected.

The Legislature, from the official returns, will stand, 54 Republicans to 46 Democrats in the House, and 27 Republicans to 23 Democrats in the Senate.

The official vote of the Ninth Congressional District elects Nelson Shanks, Republican, by 22 votes; but in one township in Adams County, Shanks's district, 47 Republican votes were thrown out on account of the word "Republican" not being printed at the head of the ticket. If these votes are allowed, Shanks will be elected by 19 votes.

Both parties are preparing to renew the contest for the Presidential election.

BARBAROUS BRUTALITY.

The Defeat of a Young Boxer—"Seddons' Arbor" Scenes—"Sailor Jack" in a Five-Round Fight—A Sickening Scene.

The "Arbor," a noted sporting-house at No. 28 West Houston-street, kept by George Seddons and Arthur Chambers, the light-weight pugilists, was the scene last night of a most brutal exhibition. Seddons has had for some time past under his tutelage a boy named Stephen O'Reilly, seventeen years old, about 120 pounds weight. From his aptitude in pugilism he became known as "Seddons' Mouse." Last evening the Arbor was crowded by sporting people, among whom were A. C. Farrington, Mickey Fay, Patsy Hogan, Johnny Dwyer, Mike Coburn, Joe Siler, Uncle Bill Tweed, and many others, who wished to see a glove-fight between the "Mouse" and Billy Ball, alias "Sailor Jack," of Elizabethport, N. J. Ball was a man about twenty-six years old, stoutly built, and weighing 135 pounds. It soon became apparent that the "Mouse," who was seconded by Seddons and Tim Collins, was by far the most scientific of the two, although the knuckles of his right hand were knocked out of place before the fight began. Betting grew brisk, and was eagerly accepted by Chambers and Kelly, who seconded Sailor Jack. From a simple glove fight, although the gloves were not taken off the contest became a real one. For two hours and forty-five minutes it continued. The "Mouse" forced all the fighting, and his gloves were completely covered with blood, which poured from his opponent's mouth, nose and ears. At length it was seen that "Sailor Jack," although full of pluck, could not hold out, and, he fell at the end of every round like a sacrifice of a very beef. The last round was a terrible one, the "Mouse" apparentlying and stinging Ball in a fearful way until he fell almost senseless, and Chambers threw up the sponge.

ILLINOIS.

Speaker Blaine in Chicago—Southern Review of the Democratic Attitude, and of Greeley in Supporting Them.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 14—Notwithstanding the unusual severity of the weather, an immense audience of enthusiastic Republicans, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000, assembled in the West-side Rink, to-night, to listen to Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Blaine began his speech by alluding to the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution as the grandest results of the late civil war. These amendments and the legislation to aid thereof were opposed by the Democratic Party, and Horace Greely was today arrayed in opposition to them, and pledged to the support of the Southern theory of State sovereignty. The attitude of the Southern States since the war had compelled the passage of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and the Ku-klux bills. Twenty-three thousand American citizens had been maimed, robbed, imprisoned and beaten in the South since the war because of their loyalty. Six thousand had been killed, or more than two each day since the close of the war. Hence the necessity for the Ku-klux bill, which simply provided Federal protection for American citizens where local protection was denied. The speaker then proceeded to make a scathing review of the action of the Cincinnati Convention called for the express purpose of free trade, at bad, after a three days session, nominated the most notorious protectionist in the land. Greeley's letter of acceptance of that nomination was an artful bid for the Baltimore convention and the rebel vote, and placed him to the support of the Southern idea of State sovereignty. But Greeley demanded amnesty. The Republican Party had given amnesty to a million of rebels in arms against the United States in the war. Not one had been executed, nor a dollar of property had been confiscated, and of this million of men only 358 remained unpardoned, while the French Government had transported thirty thousand Communists and guillotined one hundred. Twenty-two rebels now occupy seats in Congress, and the small number not unpardoned were officers who had deserted their ships, abandoned their posts in the army, resigned judicial and Cabinet positions, disgraced the flag and violated their oaths. What need of further amnesty?

Mr. Blaine's speech of two hours' duration, which was listened to with the closest attention, and frequently interrupted by deafening applause, has infused new life into the campaign. Senator Logan occupied the platform, and at the close made a short but telling speech. Chicago is thoroughly aroused. A grand demonstration and parade of Tanners will take place on Wednesday evening.

A CHAPTER OF CRIMES.

Murdered While Asking an Officer to Make an Arrest—Murder in a Baggage-Room of a Railway Depot—Killed in a Fight.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOCKEHAVEN, Penn., Oct. 14.—A man named Smith was stabbed to death by a man named Ferguson on Saturday night at Jersey Shore. Smith was assisting an officer to arrest Ferguson. The murderer is in jail.

At 5½ o'clock this morning, H. D. Fitch, aged sixty years, who has been baggage-master of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at this place since 1855, was wounded with a hatchet in such a manner that he must die. It is supposed that the act was committed by some one holding spite against Fitch. He received five bad cuts on the head, and his throat was cut. The greatest excitement prevails in this city. The murderer or murderers have escaped. The deed was committed in the baggage-room of the depot.

Information has just been received here that a man named Hammerker was murdered in a fight at Lewistown yesterday.

Infamous Betrayal of Trust by an Ex-Congressman in Philadelphia—Probable Wife Murder by an Inebriate Husband.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 14.—It is reported that a former member of Congress from one of the districts in this city has disappeared, ta

THE MAYORALTY.

Senator O'Brien's Speech and Letter of Acceptance — What He Will do if Elected Mayor.

The Committee of twenty-one appointed at Apollo Hall on Saturday evening to inform Senator O'Brien of his nomination for Mayor of this City assembled yesterday morning in the parlors of the Audrey Jackson Club-house, where the Senator met them. Among those present were William C. Barrett, Chairman of the Committee, James Wadsworth, D. E. Lydig, Henry L. Clason, Wm. C. Whitney, Roswell D. Hatch, Aldermen Mehrbach and Fitzgerald, and numerous others. Mr. Barrett addressed Mr. O'Brien in a few appropriate words, and then read to him the letter prepared by the Committee, to which Mr. O'Brien replied, pledging himself, if elected to the responsible office of Chief Magistrate of the City, that his every effort should be directed for the good of his fellow-citizens. He said that the great issue of the campaign was very clear—it was simply destitute dishonesty; that he was decidedly opposed to retaining the public money in safety of idle and worthless officials who for their large salaries rendered no equivalent; and that common sense and common honesty were as requisite in politics as in the affairs of business life. Above all things, he desired to have the good opinion of all the honest citizens of New-York, and would do all that he could to secure and retain it. He also stated, that he would, in the course of the day, prepare and forward a written reply to the letter presented to him by the Chairman of the Committee. The following is the correspondence:

NEW-YORK, 14th October, 1872.

DEAR SIR: The Twenty Convention of the Democratic Reform Association, assembled at Apollo Hall on the evening of the 12th instant, unanimously nominated you as candidate for Mayor of this City at the approaching election.

When corruption reigned triumphant in every department of our City Government; when official dishonesty dismayed and dishearened our community; when official honesty yielded to official corruption; you were foremost in the great work of reform, and with the aid of other honored citizens, exposed official plunder, saved the City from bankruptcy, and rescued the time-honored name of Democracy from the verge of ruin.

The people are not ungrateful; they are not unmindful of your Aldermanic history, when you were faithful guardian of the Public Interest; neither do they forget your faithful and honest discharge of duty in the responsible office of Sheriff of this County. Above all, your fearless and independent action in the Senate of this State in the memorable struggle of reform and of public interest, inspired the belief that in the Municipal chair of this City you will be guided by integrity and zeal for public good.

As a Committee of the Committee selected to announce to you the action of the Convention, I have the honor to inform you of your nomination, and to request your acceptance of the same.

Yours, very truly,

WM. C. BARRETT, Chairman, &c.

JAMES O'BRIEN, &c., &c.

NEW-YORK, 14th October, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, informing me that the County Convention of the Democratic Reform Association, assembled at Apollo Hall on the evening of the 12th inst., unanimously nominated me as candidate for Mayor of this City at the approaching election.

I am grateful for this mark of public confidence, and in accepting the nomination, permit me to say that, if, by the favor of my fellow-citizens, I shall be elected to the Chief Magistracy of this City, my every effort should be directed to the public good. In the responsible office of Sheriff of this County, I have, by the energy of honored and able men, been checked and the Sheriff's office, from the dishonesty of actors, who obtained office by fraud, and the corrupt neglect of our citizens, controlled Legislatures, corrupted newspapers, and debauched the Judiciary, to a source of profit, instead of a source of expense, and brought before the bar of justice.

The corruption in our Municipal Government never could have reached its gigantic proportions had not the Legislature, without distinction of party, been deceived, or misled by both the great political parties, the guilty portion of whose ranks is distributable to a great extent among the officials who corrupted the City and our Municipal Government, or who, by timidity, purified or sanctioned with rigid severity, the ill-fitted appointees, owing to the necessity of aiding some of the Legislature of known integrity.

Yours, Legislature and Judiciary, I believe, are honest and capable. Judiciary, I know, with a distinguished and honorable exception, Legislature our Course will be prudence and firmness, as they are bound to promote the laws, however made.

I pledge my every effort to purify our political life, and to arouse my friends and supporters to the vital importance of sending faithful, honest and competent men to the next Legislature.

Let me thank you, my dear Sir, and the honored gentlemen by whom you were accompanied on the delivery of your letter, for the partial and, I am, unnecessary reference to my past official life.

Let me add, that I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of your good opinion and the confidence of my fellow-citizens.

Leave the honor to be, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

JAMES O'BRIEN.

HON. WILLIAM C. BARRETT, Chairman, &c.

Peter Cooper's Views on the Mayoralty Will Mr. Havemeyer—The Powers of the Aldermen.

The following letter to Mr. Havemeyer from Hon. Peter Cooper embodies the latter gentleman's views on the Mayoralty and Municipal Government:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1872.

Hon. William F. Havemeyer:

DEAR SIR: I write to express the gratification I feel on seeing your honored name again announced as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of our City. It is a pleasure arises from the confidence inspired by the honest manner in which you discharged the duties of that responsible office on a former occasion—an office rendered more difficult by circumstances at that time, than overpowering.

By the law, then passed, it was made your duty to change the old method of watching the City by men hired for the night, to a regularly organized Police. This great responsibility was received on you by the then existing Democratic Party, more than twenty-five years ago. I shall never, nor ever, cease to admire the noble and unselfish manner in which you entered upon that delicate and most difficult duty. I shall never forget the statements you made me of your determination to do all in your power to prevent the Police force of this City from taking on a party and partisan character. You saw the danger that this department might become master of the City through a corrupt City Government. Like the Janissaries, they might oppress the people as in Constantinople or Tunis, and defy the laws until it became necessary to obtain allegiance by a general massacre of those who should have been guardians of the public peace. As the law then stood, a corrupt Mayor had the power to extort from the community the means to enrich himself and his partisans. I know that you will join with me, my dear friend, and with all goode citizens in this community, in the heartfelt wish that the day will soon come when our City Government shall cease to be controlled by the national and State politics of our country. When that day shall come, there will be all and every trust to all special, partial and class legislation, by which every trust shall be only general, free to every company and individual that may require its protection. To obtain and to maintain a good government we need the wisdom of simplicity. We need a law that can easily be understood and strictly enforced. Every law that should aim only to give security to life, labor and the pursuit of happiness. We must remove the power that enables bad men, by formal acts of legislation obtained by corruption, to seize the property of others intrusted to their care. Such laws are mere traps to catch the unsuspecting and sacrifice their property. Our City Government requires the same kind of common sense and discrimination that a good business man adopts for the proper transaction of his private affairs. He looks for men of capacity and integrity to whom he can intrust the management of his business. He sees how ruinous it would be to subject the transaction of his business to an annual change of men and measures. A wise community will, like a wise individual, take the necessary measures to secure men of integrity and capacity to fill every place required for the public service. I would also have all offices but those subject to election, all appointments made, either for a definite period, or limited only to good behavior and ability to discharge the duties.

My opinion is that the Common Council should be purely a legislative body; that all the executive work should be carried on through bureaus and departments, as is the General Government of the country. One Mayor, elected by the people, might well be clothed with power to dismiss from office, for proved reasons publicly stated, the heads of any of the Departments of the City Government. He should also have the power, it seems to me, to prorogue the Common Council at any time when the interest of the people, in his opinion, should demand it. A re-election, would correct the mistake he first made one, and regular impeachment would punish improper conduct in his office. In this way the Mayor would be made personally responsible to the people for the proper administration of every Department of the City Government. True government must always emanate from the people, and subject to their deliberate verdict, if it is to be well adapted to establish justice and promote the general welfare.

We should have a carefully devised civil service to test the qualifications of the men in the Executive departments. On this important point I beg to offer a few suggestions. It seems to me advisable that there should be a law under which the people of the City should elect at least one man from each Ward, distinguished for character and ability, who should be bound by oath to make a thorough inquiry into the qualifications, mental and moral, of all applicants for any executive office subject to appointment. These men should be bound to make all their examinations entirely irrespective of the national or State politics, or of the religion of the applicants. One-third of this Council might be made to leave their places by a new election every year.

The freedom and purity of elections should be most carefully guarded. For this purpose, I would recommend that every man who registers his name as a voter in his respective Ward, carefully guarded from forgery, which he must show at the polls, and which alone would entitle him to vote, and the registry should be made at least one month before the election. Freedom of thought and of expression made by one who, although in his 82d year, still feels a warm interest in his heart for the happiness and welfare of his country and City.

Having a distinct recollection of your invaluable services in times long past, I now hope soon to see you elected again the Chief Magistrate of our City, and clothed with sufficient power to organize a good and pure Government for the commercial Metropolis of this great nation.

Very respectfully, PETER COOPER.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The Meeting Today—Important Subjects for Discussion—The Programme for the Session.

The National Board of Trade will convene in this City today, at 12 o'clock, at the Chamber of Commerce. An address of welcome will be delivered by Mr. Dodge in behalf of the Chamber, which will be responded to by Hon. Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, in behalf of the Board.

There will then be elected for the ensuing year a President, fourteen Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, who together constitute the Executive Council. The Board will then adjourn to the room which is to occupy for the remainder of the session at the City Hall.

The following is the official list of subjects which will be considered by the National Board of Trade:

1. "The Annual Assessment," Portland Board of Trade. 2. "Investment of Insurance Funds," Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. 3. "Issue of Scrip in Dividends," Executive Council. 4. "Warehouse Receipts," Executive Council. 5. "Duty on Canadian Lumber, and Destruction of American Forests," Newark Board of Trade. 6. "Inland-Water Communication," Buffalo Board of Trade. 7. "Classification and Rates of Freight by Railroad," Cincinnati Board of Trade. 8. "Transportation of Grain by Railroad, and Guarantee of Weight," Boston Commercial Exchange. 9. "Tare on Louisiana Sugar," Mobile Board of Trade. 10. "Market Report." Boston Commercial Exchange. 11. "Land Grants," Boston Board of Trade. 12. "Local Charges on Shipping," Boston Board of Trade. 13. "Ocean Postal Service from New-Orleans," New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce. 14. "American Shipping Interests," Philadelphia Board of Trade. 15. "American Shipping Interests," Boston Board of Trade. 16. "Ship-building in the Mississippi Valley," New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce. 17. "Gambling in Trade," Philadelphia Board of Trade. 18. "Reform in the Method of Voting," Boston Board of Trade. 19. "The Cotton Tax," Mobile Board of Trade. 20. "Free Trade in Money," Philadelphia Board of Trade. 21. "Reduction of Duties on Imports," Boston Board of Trade. 22. "Repeal of Tariff Duty on Railroad Iron," Mobile Board of Trade. 23. "Obstruction of the Currency," Boston Board of Trade. 24. "Ship Canal near Fort St. Philip," New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce. 25. "Harbor Improvement and Canal Construction," Mobile Board of Trade. 26. "Telegraphic Reform," Boston Commercial Exchange. 27. "International Coinage and Decimal Measurement," Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. 28. "National Bankrupt Law," Executive Council. 29. "State and Municipal Taxation," Executive Council.

The following is a portion of the resolution regarding "immigration," which the Boston Board of Trade has proposed for the consideration of the National Board:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Board, Federal supervision over immigrants arriving in the United States should cease after they have landed and passed through the Custom-house and Post-office, and that their registration subsequently may safely be left to the several States and municipalities where they may reside, and to the operation of the spirit of charity and self-protection, now so actively at work among them.

Resolved, That all capitation taxes collected from or upon immigrants, whether imposed directly or indirectly, with or without color of law, are odious and unjust, and ought to be abolished.

In regard to American shipping interests, the Boston Board of Trade also proposes the following resolution:

Whereas, Owing to the gift-owning interest and the best welfare of the national commerce, demand that the right be conceded to citizens of American descent, to purchase tonnage wherever built or owned, and to place it under the protection of their own flag.

The following resolutions are proposed by the Philadelphia Board of Trade:

Whereas, The preservation of a high tone of mercantile and mercantile transactions should be the earnest desire of all true citizens; and

Whereas, The practice of making corners in any kind of merchandise, involves the use of means, artificial and unnatural, and of the influences of a natural supply and demand, thereby demoralizing trade, and injuring the entire business community; therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Board of Trade to express the decided disapproval of a system which substitutes reckless gambling for fair dealing.

Resolved, That the banking institutions of the country should discourage loans to parties known to be engaged in making corners, by refusing such security as would enable their transactions to assume bounded by their actual means.

The Proposed Repeal of the Hack Law.

The hackmen of this city having been successful in their strike, are now obstructing to secure other privileges, one of which is the right to solicit passengers at the railroad depots, steam-boat piers, &c. This proceeding was forbidden, by a City ordinance passed in 1864, and any driver who left his seat to solicit passengers was subjected to a fine. A petition was presented to the Board of Aldermen last week requesting the repeal of this ordinance, which repeal was passed without the slightest objection. Yesterday a committee of the Hackmen's Protective Association waited on the Board of Assistant Aldermen to get them to coincide with the measure; but owing to the Board adjourning in consequence of the death of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, no action was taken upon the matter.

This movement on the part of the hackmen is creating considerable excitement throughout the City, especially among travelers, who recollect the outrages committed by the drivers and owners of hacks, before the ordinance was passed. It was at that time dangerous, not only to property, but almost to life and limb, for a traveler to land at any pier or arrive at any railway station. To gain the street it was always necessary for the passenger, male or female, to run the gauntlet of a mob of hackmen, each pulling and hauling the victim in a different direction, so that if travelers succeeded in passing the line with sound limbs, they would certainly be minus a portion if not the whole of their portable baggage. Ladies especially were subjected to this outrage, and often have had to submit to the loss of their shawls and jewelry while running the gauntlet of hackmen at some steam-boat landing or railroad depot. To remedy this evil the ordinance was passed, and evidence has been found to have a salutary effect; consequently its repeal would be a flagrant outrage, and excite the indignation of every citizen that may have occasion to travel. Every person interested in either railroad or steamboat travel must feel that the repeal of the ordinance would be an injury to them; for no one would be willing to travel far in cars when they knew that on leaving or returning to the City they will have to fight against such an intolerable nuisance. It is to be hoped that the Municipal authorities will see the necessity of allowing the ordinance to remain in force.

Twenty-Eighth Anniversary of the Past Grand Masters' Council No. 1—O. U. O. F.—Imposing Display of Colored Citizens.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Past Grand Masters' Council No. 1, and Lodges of the Grand United Order of Odd fellows of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, was celebrated yesterday by a public parade and procession. The various Lodges formed into line at 11 o'clock on Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, with P. G. M. Thomas Mann as Grand Marshal, with the following aids: P. G. M. Alfred H. Baker, P. G. M. James A. Glover, P. G. M. Thos. G. Anderson, P. G. M. Spencer H. Gilmore.

The processes, numbering 70 members, started at 2 o'clock in the following order: Four mounted Marshals with drawn swords; colored band from Wilmington, Del.; Eastern Star Lodge, of Chicago; Lodges of New-York and Brooklyn, viz.: Philomathean, Terry and Hamilton Lodges, two German bands, Past Grand Marshals Curtis and Thomas Mann, carriages with prominent colored citizens, and lastly a large wagon-load of children dressed in white. On a strip of canvas were the words, "These are our jewels."

All the members wore full regalia, and the officers displayed the emblems of their order. The line of march, which was thronged with crowds of colored persons, was down Fifth-avenue, through Washington Parade Ground to South Fifth-avenue, to Canal-street, to Broadway, to Fourteenth-street, around Washington and Lafayette Monuments, through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, to East Thirty-fourth-street, to Madison-avenue, to Twenty-third-street, to Fourth-avenue, and thence to Cooper Institute.

At the Cooper Union the exercises took of full dress Prayer; by Grand Chaplain Rev. John Peterson; Opening Ode, by the Order; Recordatory Address, by P. G. M. Rev. H. H. Garnett; music, Band; Oration, P. G. M. W. C. H. Curtis; Solo, Miss E. A. P. Keeler; Addresses were also delivered by prominent members of the Order.

The celebration concluded with a grand concert at Adelphi Hall in the evening.

Contagious Diseases.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases in this City for the two weeks ending at noon on Saturday:

Week ending Oct. 5: Typhus fever, 44; typhoid, 38; scarlet fever, 17; measles, 8; diphtheria, 14; small-pox, 1.

Week ending Oct. 12: Typhus fever, 44; typhoid, 31; scarlet fever, 28; measles 14; diphtheria, 22; small-pox, 1.

Increase: Scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 14; small-pox, 1.

Decrease: Typhoid, 7; measles, 5.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 14.

CLOSE PRICES.

800 Western Union	74¼	100 St. Paul	58
2800 do	74⅝	100 do	58⅝
600 do	74⅝	1600 do	57
1600 do	74⅝	200 do	57
1500 do	74⅝	300 Lake Shore	90⅝
100 do	74⅝	100 do	90⅝
100 do	74⅝	200 do	90⅝
100 do	74⅝	300 do	90⅝
200 Atlantic Mail	19⅝	300 do	90⅝
300 N. Y. C. & Hud	97⅝	100 North-western	72
100 do	97⅝	200 do	72
100 do	97⅝	200 do	72
100 do	97⅝	200 do	72
1300 do	97⅝	200 do	72⅝
100 do	97⅝	200 do	72⅝
300 do	97⅝	200 do	72⅝
300 do	97⅝	200 do	72⅝
200 Pacific Mail	33⅝	700 do	72⅝
300 do	33⅝	100 do	72⅝
100 do	33⅝	100 do	72⅝
1300 do	33⅝	1000 Rock Island	110⅝
1000 do	33⅝	1000 do	110⅝
300 do	33⅝	100 do	110⅝
100 do	33⅝	200 do	110⅝
100 do	33⅝	200 do	110⅝
500 do	33⅝	1000 do	110⅝
300 do	33⅝	200 do	110⅝
100 do	33⅝	200 do	110⅝
100 do	33⅝	1000 do	110⅝
100 do	33⅝	1000 do	110⅝
100 do	33⅝	1000

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat mostly local. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 Chicago, $1 [illegible] cash, $1 [illegible] October, $1 [illegible] November, $1 [illegible]; Spring, $1 [illegible] cash, $1 [illegible] October, $1 [illegible] November; No. 3 do, $1 [illegible]; No. 4 do, $1 [illegible]; Rejected Spring, $1 [illegible]. Corn active and firmer; No. 2 Chicago, [illegible] cash, [illegible] October, [illegible] November; No. 2 Oats, [illegible] cash, [illegible] October; No. 2 Rye steady; No. 2 Barley, [illegible]; No. 2 Fall, [illegible]. Provisions quiet and nearly firm; Pork sold [illegible]; $12 March. Lard nominal; 8c. for Winter. Whisky, 88c. Receipts—Flour, [illegible] barrels; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Rye, [illegible] bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels. Shipments—Flour, [illegible] barrels; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Rye, [illegible] bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Flour steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 25 for No. 1 Spring, $5 25 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter. $60 10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and nominally [illegible]; sales No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45; 1,000 bushels Choice White Milwaukee at $1 48. Corn dull and lower; sales at 41c. Oats. Barley unchanged; sales 10,000 bushels Canada West at $1 [illegible]; 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 [illegible]. Corn—No. 1 Canal, 40c. Rolled Oats, $3 for unbolted; $3 [illegible] for bolted. Meal steady; Shorts, $13; Shipstuff, $20; Middlings, $22. Freights—Wheat, 6c. Canal Freights—Barley, 5c. to New-York, 7c. to Albany. Lumber, $4 [illegible] for Hemlock Boards. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 40c.; to New-York, 35c.; to Albany, 25c. Receipts—Lake—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 128,000 bushels Barley, 1,700,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Rye, [illegible] bushels Barley, 2,851,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—Bacon quiet at 14c. Flour steady; Winter superfine, $3 [illegible]; Winter Extra, $4 [illegible]; Winter Double Extra, $5 [illegible]; Wheat quiet and unchanged; [illegible] Corn, No. 2, [illegible]. Oats a shade better; No. 2, 32c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, 65c.; Iowa and Wisconsin, 69c. Rye, $1 [illegible]. Pork quiet; Prime, 35c. Whisky, 88c. Receipts, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs, 3,000 Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Grain in store—Wheat, 135,000 bushels; Corn, 97,100 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 111,000 bushels. Lake Imports—Flour, 10,200 bbls.; Wheat, 124,000 bushels; Corn, 171,135 bushels; Oats, 9,975 bushels; Barley, 73,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 32,700 bushels; Corn, 221,607 bushels; Oats, 4,423 bushels; Barley, 45,825 bushels. Lake Shipments from the port—Flour, 15,000 barrels; Wheat, 31,800 bushels; Oats, 64,400 bushels; Barley, 19,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 14c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 [illegible] 50; Rochester, $8 [illegible]; Spring Extra, $5 [illegible] to $6. Wheat firm; but few transactions; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring offered at $1 [illegible]; Corn slow, and held at $1 [illegible]; sales of small lots at 54c. Oats dull, and held at [illegible]. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Flour dull; superfine $4 [illegible] 25; Extras, $5 [illegible]; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7 [illegible]; Minnesota do., $8 [illegible]; Pennsylvania do., $6 [illegible]; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 [illegible]; Fancy, $8 [illegible]; City Mill, $8 [illegible]; Red Western, $1 [illegible]; Amber, $1 [illegible]; Spring Wheat, $1 [illegible]. Rye no sales. Corn dull; Yellow, 62c.; Mixed Western, 54c. Oats nominal at 40c. Sales for new White Western at 38c. Barley nominally at 80c. Seed—Cloverseed firm; fair to good Redtop Cube, $6 [illegible]; Kentucky grades, $4 [illegible]. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky held firmly at 88c.

TOLEDO, Oct. 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Extra White Michigan, $1 [illegible]; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 37; Amber Michigan, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Red, $1 [illegible]. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 43c.; Low Mixed, 41½c.; October, 42½c.; Yellow, 43½c.; No grades, 41c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 1, 32c.; No. 2, 31½c.; Rejected, 24½c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 24½c. and 25c.; Oswego, 16c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 178,000 bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 30,000 bushels Barley. Shipments by Lake—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 78,000 bushels Oats, 97,000 bushels Barley.

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DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

1872. AUTUMN. 1872.

SPECIAL SALE OF

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

Our own Importation.
New Designs.
At Low Prices.

NEW SILKS.

65 New Shades Suitable for Street or Evening Wear.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

MUSICAL.

Chickering.

WARE-ROOMS,
11 EAST FOURTEENTH ST., NEW YORK.

41,000 OF THEIR Standard Instruments NOW IN USE.

Send For Circular.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS, 40 MELODEONS and ORGANS, of the first-class makers, including Pianos, at very lower prices than cheap, or rent-with-the-privilege-of-purchase-system. New Pianos, first-class, $275 cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the grand Instrument of the world. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 72 Union-square,
First-class handsome square PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT.
FOR SALE OR RENT.
CONVERSE & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 57 West 23d-st.,
Between 5th and 6th ave.

W. H. DAVIS & SON, 40 Bowery-st., Grand Holsters, offer for sale two 12-stop organs, price lists; also one 4-stop do.; also one second-hand Piano. These are warranted superior tones and in workmanship.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERELLAS, No. 6 Union-square, (No. 148 4th-ave.)

HALLAM'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 12 Union-square.—Piano, violin, organ, singing; beginners' classes; private instruction. Terms under Mr. Hallam's tuition or supervision. Terms moderate.

AIDA.—BEAUTIES OF VERDI'S OPERA OF "Aida," the latest composition of the celebrated author; price, 50 cents; sent free by mail.
OAKES & CLAYTON, No. 7 Washington-place.

SERENADE ROSE.—COMPOSED AND performed by the author, Anton Rubinstein. Price, 50 cents; sent free by mail.
OAKES & CLAYTON, No. 7 Washington-place.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—OCTAVE, SPLENDID tone, elegant case, guaranteed for 10 years; very low price for cash. Also some fine square pianos, $125. No. 543 WEST 16TH-ST., near 10th-av.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY GOOD second-hand pianos for half their value, $175, $185, $225, at No. 413 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.

A LADY WISHES TO DISPOSE OF HER Grand Piano, in perfect order; only used a short time. Call at No. 120 West 16th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE PIANO will give instruction at $3 per quarter. Apply at 218 West 18th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

YOUNG & ELLIOTT, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF
GREEN-HOUSE AND STOVE PLANTS,
AT FORT WASHINGTON.
YOUNG & ELLIOTT
will sell at auction,
ON FRIDAY, OCT. 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
at the residence of
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.,
FORT WASHINGTON,
His large and valuable collection of Stove and Green-house Plants.
THE STOCK CONSISTS OF:
1 Sago Palm, 8 feet high and 7 feet across, the finest specimen in the United States.
4 Palms, fine specimens.
2 Scarlet-leaf Begonias, splendid specimens.
4 Marants Zebrina.
3 Orange Trees, in tubs; large plants, fruiting.
4 Orange Trees, in pots; fine plants, fruiting.
2 Plum Blossom, Ficus Rubber Tree, large plants.
36 Camelias, assorted varieties.
10 Azaleas, assorted varieties.
1 Large Rhododendron.
2 Maidiana, or Bottle-Brush Tree.
2 Large plants of Tuberose-scented Rose.
200 Roses, in assorted varieties, all in bloom.
125 Varieties of Ferns, good sorts and fine plants.
20 Poinsettia, large Plants.
ALSO,
GOOD PEACH TREES, in pots and tubs.
Also, large lots of Bouvardias, Gardenias, Dracenias, Cactus, Pelargoniums, Eupatoriums, Fuschias, Jasmines, Roses, Carnations, Salvias, Geraniums, &c., &c.
The attention of amateurs, gardeners and florists is particularly called to this sale, as the plants are not only rare and fine specimens, but in excellent condition, as it will be positively sold without reserve.
W. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.
Cars leave the Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st., at 10 A. M., stopping at Fort Washington Depot.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer,
Office and sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MESSRS. PANDOLFINI & CO.
WILL SELL THROUGH THE HOUSE OF
MESSRS. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
At their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st.,
ON THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 16 and 17,
at 11 o'clock each day,
the finest collection of marble goods, statuary and bronzes ever offered at auction. They have been selected by Mr. Pandolfini, who is now in Europe, and will surpass in beauty and finish any selection that has heretofore been offered.
The bronze, clocks and articles of vertu will compare favorably with any importation that has been made for the Metropolitan. The garden statuary, fountain, vases, &c., are of an entirely new design. The above will be on exhibition on Monday, Oct. 14.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCORE.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 15, at 11 o'clock, within their store,
160 bbls. Almeria Oranges.
60 bbls. Louisiana Oranges.
45 kegs Malaga Grapes.
10 cases old crop figs.
40 cases new crop figs, layers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROOME, TOWNSEND & CO., alleged bankrupts.—In pursuance of three certain orders made in this proceeding, dated Sept. 23, Oct. 1, and Oct. 8, respectively, I will sell at Private sale, on the 16th of October, 1872, at Nos. 128, 126 and 127 Station-street, 4 lots of cows and horses and carts, to the highest bidder, for cash.
GEORGE H. SEARLE,
New-York, Oct. 14, 1872. U.S. Marshal.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1872.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
As misapprehension exists among contractors in regard to the names of dams, a portion of the work on the Croton Aqueduct, between Croton and Sparkill, and Hudson River, it is hereby stated that the proposals already received by us relating to the parties making them, and that the whole of the work between the points mentioned be reopened to bidding from all contractors.
Sealed proposals for the same will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 21st inst., when they will be opened and publicly announced.
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD SHAUT,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers Fourth-avenue Improvement.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS RIVERS.
ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 2 Rollo-place, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1872.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Nov. 12, 1872, for building and delivering at the mouth of the Ohio River, the 3d and 4th lifts of the lock works at an iron snag-boat, 170 feet long and 32 feet wide. Approximate weight of iron required, 250 tons.
For information upon the subject apply to the undersigned in person, or by letter.
W. F. RAYNOLDS,
Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR DIMENSION STONE REQUIRED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS, MO.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 20th day of October, 1872, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed Government building at St. Louis, Mo., the stone for the dimension required for the exterior of the building.
The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to Joliet, Illinois, and Lemont, Illinois, and the qualities specifically limited upon will be uniformity of color and texture, durability, and the capacity for working under the chisel or lathe.
Proposals must be made for the entire quantity of each of the different kind of cutting, and on one the natural fracture of the stone must be submitted, with each bid.
No stone that has not been tested by actual use as cut stone in buildings for at least ten years will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used, for the period must be furnished.
The stone must further have a good bed for the stone as it comes during quarrying, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity demanded at the time of bidding.
About 400,000 cubic feet, more or less, will be required. The actual average of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate forty feet, the largest stones being not over 300 cubic feet.
The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes, in order that the contractor may satisfy himself upon the schedule payment will be made allowing an addition of one inch to each net size on granite and marble stock and of one-half inch to each net size of sandstone.
Bidders will state how soon they can commence delivering the stone and the amount per week they can deliver; the time when the stone can be obtained from their quarry.
No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries, or persons who have proposed to be furnished, and a certificate from the Recorder of the County in which the quarry is situated, that the proposer is the owner or lessee of the quarry mentioned accompany the bid.
Any proposal may be made on bids for second-class stone, or for the entire quantity of any specification at this office, or from the Superintendent, Mr. Thomas Walsh, Joliet, Ill., and bids for second-class stone must be made separately from those for first-class stone.
Bidders will be required to state in their bids the schedule payment will be made allowing an addition of one inch to each net size on granite and marble stock and of one-half inch to each net size of sandstone.
Bidders will state how soon they can commence delivering the stone and the amount per week they can deliver; the time when the stone can be obtained from their quarry.
No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries, or persons who have proposed to be furnished, and a certificate from the Recorder of the County in which the quarry is situated, that the proposer is the owner or lessee of the quarry mentioned accompany the bid.
All proposals must

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 15, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I ventture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—La Perichole. (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Marie Aimée, M. Juteau.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Pygmalion and Galatea—Mr. Geo. Boniface, Miss Catharine Rogers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Diamonds—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Roi Carotte—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Arrah na Pogue—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Agnes—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Messayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Burlesque—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—San Francisco Minstrels—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

NO. 728 BROADWAY.—Emerson's California Minstrels—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Annual Exhibition of Arts, Science and Agriculture. Day and evening.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—Bailey's Circus and Menagerie. Afternoon and evening.

The New-York Times.
TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday edition $12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra. 3
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.
The Weekly Times, per annum $1 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum 2 00
Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.
These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Terms, cash in advance.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

In another column will be found a succinct statement of the duties of registering officers under the new law. A perusal of these will save a good deal of trouble to voters not yet registered, and the sections referring to naturalized citizens should be carefully scanned by those whom they concern. Another opportunity for registration will be furnished to-morrow. Remember that you cannot vote in November unless you have been registered on one of the four days of October set aside for this purpose.

A trustworthy correspondent, entitled to speak on behalf of Gen. SCHENCK, authorizes us to state that the American Minister to England "denounces in gross and in detail the slander" with reference to his connection with the Oakes Ames bribery list. Gen. SCHENCK adds, in a note received from him by our correspondent: "Until I saw the libel copied in the New-York *Tribune* I did not even know that there was or had been such a scheme as the Credit Mobilier in America." As the gang of libelers who started the fictitious stock list on its journalistic travels have already reaped some of the bitter fruits of their copious falsehoods, it would be a waste of time to show how utterly they have failed to accomplish the designs of their authors.

People who undertake to provide the public of New York with opera during the season have more difficulties to contend with than is generally supposed. The jealousies of singers, or their patrons—and the patron may sometimes be a tyrant—the effects of climate and fatigue, and the demands of stockholders, are among these difficulties; but of late a new annoyance seems to have been added. A certain clique of persons "connected with the Press," and calling themselves "critics," undertake to dictate who shall sing, and what operas shall be performed. Nor is this the end of their demands, as we shall take an early occasion to show, when we intend to go pretty thoroughly into the whole subject. Thus far, this season, the two "clubs" which we believe represent this knot of "critics" have not been properly "conciliated"—consequently the opera is to be "smashed." *Fiat!*—The Bohemian clubs have given the order, and the thing must be done. Last night the *Express* published a scandalous series of libels concerning the domestic life of Mme. LUCCA. This work is to go on throughout the season, and the "chivalry" of our critics is to be set forth in the coinage of base slanders against a lady of the highest talents and the most spotless private life. That such conduct is most disgraceful to the Press is of little consequence to the "strikers" who practice it, but we take leave to tell them that they need not expect to get off scot free in the first place, and in the next place, that the public will not be misled by the outrageous system they have introduced. Any conspiracy of this kind will be quickly resented by the public at large, which will insist on strangers, who come to exercise their art among us, receiving fair play. We know very well that "fair play" are unmeaning words to some of our dear journalistic brethren, but when they try to ruin reputations in order to wreak a spite, or for even baser motives, they will assuredly bring themselves to grief. In the meantime, let us hope that they will be contented with attacking Mme. LUCCA about her "method" of singing, concerning which they are about as competent to speak as so many pigs in a sty, and leave her private life—which is that of a most honorable lady—unsullied by their shameless pens.

Mr. BARTLETT seems to have hit upon the wrong tactics in trying to squeeze out of the Grand Jury that indicted TWEED some evidence of technical irregularity sufficient to help his client. He has at last hit upon the wrong man in applying his legal forceps to Dr. COMSTOCK. His note has elicited from the late foreman of the historical Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, such a reply as may be felt as stinging even by Mr. BARTLETT.

With some bluster in "Miss Ancient Pistol's" vein, the *Tribune* contradicts, as "authorized by Mr. GREELEY," certain statements touching the connection of the defunct candidate with the assignment of public printing by the Thirty-fourth Congress. After its little feat of bullying the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, perhaps the organ can pluck up courage enough to state on behalf of Mr. GREELEY all about those shares in the Tweed Tobacco concern, as also to shed some light on that old-time mystery about what Mr. GREELEY did with the $1,000 he got from Mr. STRYKER to influence Congressional legislation on behalf of the Des Moines Navigation Company.

The Advice, Opinions and Sorrows of Augustus Schell.

Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL is the spokesman of what remains of the "National Democracy;" and we are far from saying that he is an unworthy representative of it. The shrewdness of his judgment on political events is illustrated in his letter to his "dear HICKS," in which he assured the said HICKS that Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana would all give enormous majorities in October for the Democratic candidates and GREELEY. The result of that prediction might have taught some men that it was barely possible they were fallible, but AUGUSTUS SCHELL's opinion of his gigantic influence with the country is not to be changed by a popular vote or two. He has, like GREELEY's dummy, taken "a fresh look at the tables," and feels confident that his candidate is on the "homestretch." Consequently, he favors the benighted public with another letter of advice and counsel, described by the Professor as an "admirable address," marked by "high courage and wisdom," a "rallying cry," a "note of recall"—a blast from the bugle horn of freedom, which we must all obey if we do not wish to be ground under the heel of the tyrant. When an ancient man addresses the country, the least that we can do is to give him a respectful hearing. When AUGUSTUS SCHELL writes the history of the decline and fall, let him not have to say that we turned a deaf ear to the warnings which he was inspired to deliver.

What, then, is the message delivered by the Prophet SCHELL? Like other prophets who have preceded him, he speaks in the tones of wrath and reproach. First of all he tells us that the "October elections are over"—a fact which we humbly think we might possibly have discovered without the gracious interposition of a second Daniel. Georgia, he says, has gone for GREELEY, and has secured 125 votes in the Electoral College for the "biggest head in America." Most people labor under the delusion that Georgia carries only eleven votes in the Electoral College, but Mr. SCHELL knows better. He says the number is 125, and this leaves only "sixty votes to elect GREELEY and BROWN." In Ohio, he tells us, there have been "most unprecedented gains for the Liberal-Democratic ticket." Unprecedented any gains would have been, for a Liberal-Democratic ticket had never before been submitted to the wondering gaze of the people. The thing itself was unprecedented. When Mr. SCHELL does not absolutely construct history out of his imagination, he seems to have a slight weakness for dealing in truisms. He repeats the political gibberish which he has been in the habit of hearing for the last half century, and varies it occasionally with a trick which he has probably learned from the political sharpers of Tammany Hall—namely, the substitution of falsehood for truth, as when he telegraphed to Indiana, last week, that the TIMES had formally given up that State and Pennsylvania and Ohio to the Democrats. When AUGUSTUS SCHELL sent that message, he knew that he was signing his name to a fraud—just as if he had signed a forged note, or any other document intended to cheat anybody who was foolish enough to suppose that the name of AUGUSTUS SCHELL was a guarantee of good faith. A man who was guilty of an act of this kind in private transactions, would be denounced as a swindler—but AUGUSTUS SCHELL only did it "in politics," and, therefore, he doubtless contends that it was quite honorable and fair. Nevertheless, we imagine that people who do not know him will be very careful how they take his word for anything in future. To people who do know him, the caution is superfluous.

Now, what is the opinion which Mr. SCHELL has formed of the state of the country? It concerns us much to know it, and we regret to say that it is very unfavorable. We are on the brink of ruin; our liberties are in danger; chains and slavery await us; and there is but one thing that can save us, and that is strict obedience to the advice of SCHELL. The election in Pennsylvania, our prophet describes, as "the most appalling political catastrophe that has ever taken place in this country"—the rebellion was nothing to it. SCHELL and his party looked upon the rebellion dismayed—but his hair bristles with horror when he thinks of the election last week. SCHELL cried aloud in the streets and no man regarded him. He predicted 30,000 majority for BUCKALEW. And yet the Pennsylvanians were impious enough to elect HARTRANFT. What is the use, of SCHELL in the world if they are to be treated like this? He groans aloud in his anguish over the perversity of the people. Reform and Tammany Hill—GREELEY and SCHELL—that is our only salvation. And yet here are people actually rejecting GREELEY and laughing at SCHELL, and the lightning does not strike them. No wonder that SCHELL thinks the whole affair "appalling." Should this blasphemy go on, he cries, "it seals the doom of freedom in America." So agonized is he that he forgets that such a thing as a comma was ever invented, and he says: "A sad contrast it is surely that the city in which our Republic was born amid the anthems of a free people should now be the first to toll the knell of its liberties." How the salt tears of A. SCHELL, Esq., must have rained into his grog as he penned this pathetic lament! But presently he rallies a little and tells us to "*calmy* (sic) review the fearful crime against suffrage in Pennsylvania." But it is only the "unbought people" whom SCHELL advises to take this "calmy review." We will be as calmy as we can, but we confess that SCHELL's dismal wailings are enough to make one's blood curdle in one's veins. What a very useful article AUGUSTUS SCHELL must be in a nursery when all the children are crying. There would be no need to invoke the aid of bogey when his fearful lamentations filled the air.

Observe this—what wrings the withers of of the too susceptible SCHELL, is the tampering with the ballot-box which went on, as he was told in a nightmare, in Pennsylvania. SCHELL never heard of *that* crime before—and yet he has been in the Tammany secrets for years past, and is now head of the body. Touch the ballot-box! cries SCHELL with dismay—he cannot believe that men are so horribly depraved. We must, he says, "catch inspiration" (from SCHELL) now, and "struggle for liberty and an untainted ballot-box"—the only things on earth which are dear to a Tammany Sachem. What his "table" and looking-glass are to the Professor, an "untainted" ballot-box is to the gloomy SCHELL. He never heard of frauds in New-York—of course he never took part in any. He would not "taint" the ballot-box next November if he could. He is a Tammany chief—therefore the very soul of honor. He is capable of signing his name to a deliberate untruth, but that is only a "political artifice." He knows right from wrong when an election is not going on. We trust, then, that the people will check the natural tendency to levity which the manifestoes of this Tammany Sachem naturally excite. We may not have SCHELL always with us. He is but mortal, like the rest of us, although you would never think so to read his "admirable addresses." Let us spare ourselves the remorse of bringing down his very few gray hairs in sorrow to the grave.

Another Tribune Slander Refuted.

On Saturday, the New-York *Tribune* made the following charges against Attorney-General BARLOW: 1. He took a fee of $10,000 for doing his official duty in conducting a prosecution on behalf of the People of the State against the old Board of Erie Directors. 2. That he earned the money in an "illegitimate, unprofessional, and possibly corrupt" manner. It would be very easy to show how ridiculously insufficient is the evidence published by the *Tribune* itself to justify the series of slanders which are deduced from it. Still more apparent is the facility with which the *Tribune* could have ascertained the true facts of the case, had its profession of regard for Gen. BARLOW and concern for his good name been anything more than a hypocritical pretense. Such characteristics have become too much a matter of course, in the attacks made by Mr. GREELEY's organ on the reputation of public men, to repay the trouble of fully exposing them in this particular instance. They will probably be perceived with sufficient clearness by every reader of the communication from Gen. BARLOW, published with accompanying correspondence, in another column.

The story told by that correspondence is, briefly, that Gen. BARLOW took no professional fee for doing his official duty, and that the money which passed through his hands was spent on behalf of the Erie stockholders in a perfectly legitimate and straightforward manner. More in detail, the history of the transaction is this: After Mr. BARLOW's election as Attorney-General, he was applied to by accredited agents of the Erie stockholders represented by HEATH & RAPHAEL, and those represented by BISCHOFFSHEIM & GOLDSCHMIDT, to bring an action which could only be done in the name of the people of the State, and by their chief prosecuting officer, to oust the Gould and Lane Board of Erie Directors. While fully concurring in the justice of this proposed attempt to remove a great public scandal, Gen. BARLOW rightly assumed that the State Treasury would decline to bear the expenses of such a litigation. The Erie stockholders, acting through their representatives, were perfectly willing to bear the necessary expense. As it was absolutely necessary that the litigation should be absolutely controlled by the Attorney-General, it was, of course, essential that the counsel should be retained and paid for through him. Twelve thousand dollars were placed in his hands, of which he expended $8,092 81, as per details elsewhere given, and returned to its owners the balance of $3,207 19. Gen. BARLOW was repeatedly and urgently pressed to accept a fee for his own services in the matter. This he steadfastly declined to do, though there was nothing, in the letter of the law, at least, to prevent him from taking it.

On the fact that Hon. HENRY SMITH, of Albany, received a retaining fee of $1,500 in this Erie suit, the *Tribune* bases the further charge that Attorney-General BARLOW was the agent through whom money was disbursed for influencing the Legislature. Mr. BARLOW's letter shows very conclusively that the reasons for which the co-operation of Mr. SMITH was desired grew out of his intimate acquaintance with the Ramsey suits against FISK and GOULD, and from the ability which Mr. SMITH had displayed in the Albany and Susquehanna litigations. His selection as associate counsel was made before his election as Speaker was considered a probable event, and, so far from the Anti-Gould legislation which was being pushed for at Albany being likely to appeal to the self-interest of the Speaker, his hope of gain as a lawyer depended entirely on the defeat of the legislation which, as a high-toned public servant, he felt bound to support.

All that the *Tribune* has gained, therefore, from this mean and malicious attack, is to show that both Attorney-General BARLOW and Speaker SMITH are habitually controlled by higher motives and purer rules of conduct than are either understood or appreciated among the journalistic pupils of Senator FENTON. If there was left to Mr. GREELEY's organ the slightest possibility of blackening the character of any one, this addition to its long and disgraceful score of disproved slanders would effectually remove that possibility. The present managers of the *Tribune* have, however, sunk too low in the estimation of all decent people to render their good or bad opinion of the remotest consequence to anybody.

Why Georgia?

Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL has chosen a curious watchword with which to rally the professed followers of "Reconciliation and Reform." It is "Georgia." "In Georgia," he cries, "we have to recount a victory for the Liberal ticket so unexampled as to take her out of the list of doubtful States, and practically to pronounce in advance the decision of at least 125 votes in the Electoral College." We have enough respect for Mr. SCHELL's sagacity to think that he would not have called public attention to the Georgia election, as a harbinger of Democratic success, if there had been anything else to bring forward. Nothing could be more unfortunate for the Democratic Party, than to have the country fully realize that in Georgia its policy was fully illustrated. It there wore the ghost of a chance of the Democrats succeeding anywhere, it would be only by the use of the same cruel, lawless, unjustifiable methods; if success once came to them, they would be sure to employ it, where occasion offered, with the same ferocious hatred of the colored race, with the same violent rebellion against the principles established by the war, as in Georgia.

We have heard a great deal, during the last few weeks, from the Democratic candidate, about the beautiful and touching manner in which all that the country required of the South had been conceded. Georgia shows how much truth there is in this assertion. The country requires, above all things, that the rights of all citizens shall be equal and equally respected. In Georgia, on the very first occasion offered, the Democrats not only seek to impede the exercise of the right of suffrage by the negroes, but they do so in the most systematic and determined, not to say brutal manner. We know perfectly well that there are a great proportion of the Southern people who have accepted the situation in good faith; but in Georgia they are not numerous enough, or energetic enough to control the Kuklux element. On the contrary, the Kuklux element is in undisputed possession of the Democratic organization in that State, and it is from their proceedings that Mr. SCHELL asks the Democracy generally to take heart. It is with precisely this class that the new party of "reconciliation and reform" has made the most intimate alliance. What the Georgia Democracy is now, the new party would be everywhere in the South, if it once gained power. The States whose 125 electoral votes Mr. SCHELL boasts have been decided by Georgia, would be no safer for their colored citizens, if his boasts were true and his predictions of Democratic triumph were to be realized, than Georgia itself is.

This is the feast the country is invited to, by the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He asks us to abandon the safeguards we have set up, at such cost, and with so much labor, about the civil and political rights of American citizens, and return to the good old rule of the pistol, the bowie-knife and the bludgeon. The people of the United States have decided, and embodied their decision in the most solemn constitutional form, that wherever the Constitution of the United States extends, it shall carry perfect equality before the law. The Georgia Democrats say, no, in our State the white man must rule, and if the negro undertakes to contest that right at the ballot-box, fraud and violence shall repel or nullify his action. And Mr. SCHELL gloats over the spectacle, and calls it an "unexampled victory" for his party. It is not unexampled. We have seen such victories won for the same party by the same means, many times since 1865. One of them was the occasion of PHIL. SHERIDAN's "setting up his little battle flag in New-Orleans," and protecting the liberty of the colored people by the same arms that had wrested it from the rebels. Mr. GREELEY, when he had no motive for concealing the truth, used to expose this kind of victories in the Southern States. But they have been becoming beautifully less since Gen. GRANT undertook to enforce the laws of Congress for giving effect to the Fourteenth Amendment. It was only the desperate hope, inspired by Mr. GREELEY's defection, of gaining a national administration favorable to them, that induced the Georgia Democrats to revive the old system.

What effect their recent conduct will have and is having on public opinion, they have already had ample opportunity to find out. The October elections, which ranged the three great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana on the Republican side in the Presidential contest, are the answer of the country to the Georgia experiment. Mr. SCHELL undoubtedly knows well enough that the answer in November will be still more emphatic, will, indeed, be crushing. The country is in no mood now to trifle with the party that deliberately undertakes to overturn the results of the war, and re-establish the hateful and ruinous rule of caste.

Gen. Dix and Reform.

There is no subject on which Messrs. TRUMBULL & Co., in the United States Senate, were more eloquent than that of the interference of members of Congress with appointments; and we believe they introduced into that body a bill prohibiting all such interference on the part of members.

We are happy to inform Senator FENTON and his Greeleyite coadjutors that they can carry out in this State the policy of their leaders in the Senate by voting for the Republican candidate for Governor.

In 1860, while Gen. DIX was Postmaster, a Democratic member of Congress, now prominent in the Liberal Republican ranks, wrote to him complaining that he had appointed a clerk in the Post-office in his (the member's) district, without consulting him.

The General was himself a Democrat; but conceiving that the power of appointment was not to be surrendered to members of Congress, and that he was bound in duty to the public interest to select the best men for subordinate places, he met the member's assumption with the following spirited answer. We commend it to the consideration of the Greeleyite reformers:

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your note of the 2d inst., three days ago, but have been too busy to reply to it. I do not like the tone in which it is written. It looks as though you supposed this office was to be administered for the benefit of individuals, and not of the public. You object to gentlemen in your Congressional District having the designation of appointments, as if it had been done already. I know no gentleman in or out of your district, or any other district, who has had, or is to have, the designation of any appointment in this office. I intend to designate appointments myself, and to make them for the best good of the public service. If you recommend a man to me for an appointment in your district, or out of it, your recommendation will be treated with the respect due to you, not only as a prominent citizen, but as one with whom my intercourse has always been of the most agreeable and friendly nature. If the man you recommend is better qualified, in my opinion, than any other candidate, I shall appoint him. But if a better man is named by some other person, even though it be a person to whom I am entirely indifferent, I shall certainly deem it my duty to give his nominee the preference. I think any other principle of action would be unjust to the Government and discreditable to myself. I regard the practice which has grown up in some branches of the public service, of appointing persons to employments for the purpose of aiding candidates for Congress, for Common Council, and other official positions, as one of the grossest abuses under the Government, and I think the developments which have been made in regard to it, have done quite as much as anything else to impair the confidence of the community in public men, and to reduce the Democratic Party to its present unhopeful condition. I do not know whether it is impossible, in the present state of things, to carry out the opposite principle of administering office for the good of the public; but I intend to try it on a small scale. I fear the public mind is more indifferent to the practice referred to than it should be; but the time will come (though I may not live to see it) when the American people will rise up in mass and rebuke all this selfishness by calling for men who have the disinterestedness, the independence and the courage to do what they think right.

Now, my dear Sir, don't think that I intend to read you a lecture. I only wish, as the Yankees say, "to give you a piece of my mind"—not in unkindness, but in the frankness of the friendship with which I am sincerely yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

Hon. ...

Disfranchisement and Local Self-Government.

Mr. GREELEY and his organ make a great ado about twenty thousand citizens of Arkansas, who are alleged to be disfranchised, and the errant candidate always cites this assumed fact as an instance of the state of things to which his election would put a stop. His continual reference to this one matter in his speeches is, in our opinion, a piece of petty trickery to which a Presidential candidate cannot resort without loss of dignity and character. It is not in any sense an "instance" of anything, because it is an isolated fact, without another like it in the whole Union. Mr. GREELEY has frequently employed it as an illustration, but it illustrates nothing except the distinguished orator's unfairness, and his urgent need of what is called political capital.

It is true that a certain portion of the citizens of Arkansas have not yet regained the privilege of suffrage forfeited by their rebellious acts. But that privilege is withheld from them, not by the Constitution of the United States, nor by any act of Congress, nor by the will of President GRANT, but by the Constitution of the State. Mr. GREELEY might as well say that the disfranchisement of State Prison convicts in New-York, or of men who cannot read in Massachusetts, or of men who have not paid their poll-tax in other States, is an instance of the "Policy of Hate" on the part of the Republicans. All these instances of disfranchisement, like that in Arkansas, tell heavily against Mr. GREELEY's new party, but the National Government has no more to do with one than with the others. It is true, also, that there is a difference of opinion as to the scope of the disfranchising clause in the Arkansas Constitution, and Mr. GREELEY seems to promise that he will decide that difference in favor of the Democrats if he is elected. But by what authority, and how?

We have had the doctrine of "local self-government" dinned into our ears for five months now, as the one tangible principle of the new coalition. According to Mr. GREELEY, it is to be construed very much as the farmer in the fable construed the law of meum et tuum in the celebrated case of the ox and the bull. If a State constitution, which we take it, is as respectable an embodiment of local self-government as can be found, leaves a State in the hands of Republicans, we must elect Mr. GREELEY to construe it so as to take the State out of their hands. If the same doctrine leaves a State in the hands of the Kuklux, as in Georgia, we must elect Mr. GREELEY to prevent any Federal interference. This charmingly elastic theory is nicely adapted to a man of Mr. GREELEY's changeable notions, but it hardly commends itself to the sound common sense of the people of the country in pursuit of a stable and intelligible principle of government.

But, we shall be told, the party that construes the Arkansas Constitution against the original secessionists whom it disfranchises, is sustained by Federal patronage. If that changed hands the other party would come into power, and this construction would be reversed. That may be so, or it may not. The voters who we asked to believe it, will be very likely to ask: "What if it is the case? Suppose in one State the Federal 'patronage,'" as Mr. GREELEY likes to call it, "keeps a party in power opposed to withdrawing rebel disabilities; are we, then, to change the National Administration to turn that party out of power in Arkansas? We know that no other instance exists. We know the Republican Party, intrusted with the National Government, have restored the privileges of the lately rebellious classes with marvelous magnanimity, and quite as fast as the sentiment or interest of the country demanded. What men hold the Federal offices in Arkansas is not a matter of supreme importance to us, and we shall not readily count the countless ills with which Greeleyism threatens us in order to get those offices given to Arkansas Democrats." Since the October elections, Mr. GREELEY seems to feel that this is the tone in which the people receive his absurd and insincere rhodomontade about the twenty thousand Arkansas secessionists. His last allusion to them, in one of his Baltimore speeches, was accompanied by the cheerful statement that if the country was not yet ready for his ideas, he "could wait." We are glad he can. He will certainly have to wait. Meantime, he can profitably devote some of his leisure to the study of the folly of trying to mislead the people on great issues by the perversion of insignificant and irrelevant facts.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is surprising how much amusing reading can be found in Greeley papers not less than a week old. Here, for example, is a choice morsel from the *World* of Oct. 4:

"The 'fat's up' with our friend GRANT in Pennsylvania. His State Committee there has its fraud and the Times trots out the ever-bleeding political block. These dramatic incidents are never brought to the front until defeat stares Radicalism in the face. BUCKALEW is as good as his Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the only question now is as to the majority with which he goes in."

That question about the majority was rather more a vital one than the *World* supposed.

Mr. ROBERT DALE OWEN has contracted with the *Atlantic Monthly* to publish his autobiography in monthly chapters, beginning with the number for January. The work will be very comprehensive in scope, and likely to prove interesting to a large class of readers, whether they do or do not agree with the author's views on "Spiritualism." Mr. OWEN's personal recollections extend back as far as GODWIN, author of *Political Justice* and husband of MARY WOLSTONECRAFT; Mr. SHELLEY, Lady BYRON and her mother, Lord BROUGHAM, JEREMY BENTHAM, THOMAS CLARKSON, SPURZHEIM, Gen. LAFAYETTE, Sir ROWLAND HILL, Miss LANDON, &c., &c. The grandfather was a partner with Sir RICHARD ARKWRIGHT in the very earliest cotton-spinning, and the character, life, and humanitarian experiments of his father, ROBERT OWEN, of Lanark, are, of course, well known to the son. Books such as we understand Mr. OWEN's to be, and of which FOSTER's *Lander* and HENRY CRABBE ROBINSON's *Autobiography* form late examples, are always read with interest, and there are good reasons why the forthcoming work should prove no exception to the rule.

Everybody will be glad to know that the beautiful cathedral of Strasbourg is to be restored. The cross which towers above the whole, so far into the skies, has already been replaced—a task of singular peril and delicacy. All the results, according to the estimate of Herr KLOTZ, the architect, can be done for a sum of $125,000, gold. There are over 1,300 panes of glass to be put in, and much masonry to be rebuilt. It is now said that the famous astronomical clock is really unmatured, and that it only wants cleaning; after which the twelve apostles will once more march forth, in procession, whenever the clock strikes twelve. There is one point on which report is silent, and yet it is one which, to the dreamer and those likely to be near his instrument, must be of some little consequence. This is the situation and present condition of the celebrated shell which dashed through the great window, and buried itself in the organ without exploding. Now whether, when the organ comes to be played on, the shell may not burst by way of revenging itself for being disturbed, or whether it may not fall from the spot where it has lodged and go explode by reason of the concussion, is certainly a matter of considerable interest to those immediately concerned, and will warrant some solicitude on their part to have the missile carefully looked for in advance. It would be a tremendous, but by no means agreeable, termination to a *Te Deum* to have the big organ blown into flinders, while everybody about shared in the wide-spread risk and destruction thus entailed.

Reports of "interviews" with men of note make "spicy" reading, no doubt, but when, as with some enterprising journals, such reports are almost purely fabulous, their interest is naturally somewhat abated. One of the interviewing tribe professed just now to have thus bored Mr. JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, and spreads over the congenial pages of the *Sun* a lot of rubbish as the fruit thereof. In the course of the talk Mr. FROUDE is described as making allusion to an American writer, Mr. BRET HARTE, and as dwelling on the fact that he had not seen Mr. HARTE during that gentleman's sojourn in London. Perhaps the trifling circumstance that Mr. HARTE has never made any sojourn in London may be accounted of as little moment by the "interviewers" and the lovers of the stuff they manufacture. To those, however, with whom truth in a newspaper is of any worth, the incident will be suggestive and significant. Surely this kind of childish clap-trap, this elaborate weaving of lies and twaddle by way of catching the public eye, must sooner or later provoke general contempt rather than attention. Hardly an account of the sort appears that is not crammed with misrepresentations of which the above is a fair type.

A frightfully literal instance of the "engineer" being "hoist with his own petard" has just occurred in the Faubourg St. Antoine. One SYLVAIN DERBEUX has long been pondering over a murderous machine, by which he hoped to avenge France, and render himself immortal. The latter he has done—in one sense—if not the former. It appears that he had spent all his leisure time in perfecting his engine, which, however, obstinately refused to be perfected. At last he became wild with repeated failures, and his friends were thinking of putting him in confinement. Time sped, unhappily, was delayed too long. On the 21st of September, DERBEUX was left at home, working as usual at his "Vengeur." He arrayed on a table in front of it a great number of the tiny leaden soldiers used as toys by children, and on these he trained his instrument of death. The latter he crammed with missiles, to be propelled by a new detonating compound, likewise of his own make. How the catastrophe was brought about is matter of conjecture solely. What is known is that there was a terrific explosion, which shook the entire neighborhood; that people rushed in with hot haste, and were met and enveloped by a thick cloud of brown, mephitic smoke; and that in the room, the scene of his experiments, the luckless inventor was found "lying in fragments," with his "Vengeur" reduced to the same condition. Thus the world is spared this time a new weapon of slaughter, and the Prussians escape, so far as it is concerned, atonement for Gravelotte and Sedan.

A story comes from France which illustrates for the hundredth time the great danger incurred by people who, through affection or the dread of drawing public attention to the most terrible of family taints, neglect to put their lunatic kindred under adequate restraint. A member of a highly respectable family became so seriously affected by mental disease that his relations felt that he could no longer remain with them, but, unfortunately, instead of placing him in an asylum, sent him to a country-house belonging to a member of the family, who, however, did not reside there, and put him under the surveillance of a trustworthy female nurse and a gardener. One afternoon, when the gardener had gone to the village, the madman summoned the house-maid, and broke to her the cheerful news that he was prepared to put an end to both their lives. With the view of ridding death of its sting, he said he could contrive it so as to be perfectly painless, and that he should kill himself immediately after he had dispatched her. The poor woman entirely lost her presence of mind, and, casting herself at his feet, implored his mercy; but in vain. When, in a few minutes, he advanced, with hand uprated, she, in despair, bounded to the balcony, and, throwing herself off it, landed fainting below, her fall being broken, and consequently her life saved, by clusters of bushes. When the gardener came home, the unhappy man was hanging to the balusters.

The Hoosac Tunnel contractors have at length discovered an explosive, the handling of which will not cause instant death to miners. An idea of its safety, compared with similar agents that have hitherto been used with such fatal consequences, may be formed from the fact that it requires three revolutions of an electrical machine to discharge it, whereas most of the others could be discharged with *half a* revolution. Since the boring of this tunnel was commenced, many lives have been lost through a failure to procure an explosive that might be carried from place to place without being a cause of continual apprehension to the men employing it. No matter how great and useful an undertaking may be, it is always unpleasant to be reminded that it has been accomplished at the expense of much human life. The assurance that the remainder of the work of the Hoosac Tunnel is likely to be done without further sacrifices is, therefore, encouraging.

A NEW WAY OF BULLYING A GRAND JURY.

Willard Bartlett, of Dana's Sun, Undertakes to Call a Grand Jury to Account, and Gets Snubbed for His Pains—Is Dana in the Background?

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1872.

SIR—It is reliably ascertained that you are in possession of important information as to irregularities in the action of the so-called Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions for this County, sitting in the months of November, December, January and February last, in passing upon certain pretended complaints to that body against Mr. William M. Tweed, and in ultimately presenting alleged indictments against him. In the judgment of counsel, duty to him demands that these irregularities should be presented to the appropriate Courts, to the end that such relief against the conduct of this body can be obtained as is required by a due regard for his rights and a becoming consideration for public justice.

To exhibit these irregularities in legal shape, the written deposition of parties in any way or to any extent connected with them must be had, and it is therefore necessary that we should ask an affidavit from you, covering such matters as you may be able to state in this behalf.

I hereby respectfully solicit from you such an affidavit, which I am ready to draw at such time and place as may suit your convenience on being apprised by you of these particulars. Will you please send a written communication to my office (No. 49 Pine-street, New-York City) on or before Saturday, the 12th inst., to my address, stating whether you are willing to comply with this request, and if so, designating the time and place. If I do not hear from you as requested, you will be considered as refusing to make a voluntary affidavit in the premises, and no other course will be left but to apply to the proper Courts to obtain your testimony. Yours respectfully,

WILLARD BARTLETT,
Attorney for Defendant.

To LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK, Esq.

Mr. Comstock's Reply.

SIR: I hope I shall be excused for not answering your letter of the 10th inst. within the time prescribed by you, and for now replying through the Press, where I see it has appeared without any knowledge or agency of mine.

You call on me as foreman of the Grand Jury that indicted Wm. M. Tweed to make a voluntary affidavit showing irregularities in the proceedings of the Grand Inquest sufficient to upset the indictment. Less than this would not serve your purpose. As Tweed is known to have had the largest share of the twenty millions stolen from the Treasury of this City, you must either think him entitled to our sympathy and aid in escaping by technicalities from the consequences, or, that the terrors of the Courts to which you threaten to apply, or the hope of a bribe proportionate to the amount stolen, will procure the required affidavit.

In either aspect I deem the demand an insult, that every gentleman associated with me on that Jury will resent.

LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK, late Foreman, &c.

To Willard Bartlett, Esq., counsel for Wm. M. Tweed.

NO. 54 WEST FORTIETH-STREET, Oct. 14, 1872.

Losses and Insurances by the St. Louis Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The loss by the fire at the St. Louis Stamping Company's works last night is now stated to be about $60,000, upon which there is an insurance of $46,000, as follows: $5,000 each in the American, Central, and Beekman's, of St. Louis; Mercantile, of Newark, N. J.; Firemen's and Union, of San Francisco; National, of Bangor, Me.; Tradesmen's of New-York, and Merchants' and Narragansett, of Providence.

GEN. BARLOW AND ERIE.

A Very Shaky Set-Stories—New Tribunal Falsehoods are Manufactured—Another Specimen of Newspaper Accuracy—Sworn to Newton's Professor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to some recent criticisms upon my official action, I request that you will publish the following correspondence:

NO. 21 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, AUG. 15, 1872.

To the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company:

GENTLEMEN: I have just been told that the books of your Company contain entries of certain sums paid to me—$10,000 on April 9, 1872, and $8,000 on April 15. These items are in the account of Gen. Sickles with the road, as I am informed.

These entries give a false impression, which I hasten to correct.

In December last, I was applied to by Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd & Swan, representing the Heath & Raphael stockholders, and afterward by Gen. Sickles, representing Messrs. Bischoffscheim & Goldschmidt, to bring an action to oust the then directors of the Erie Railway Company, which action could only be brought by the Attorney-General.

Believing that irregularities and mismanagement existing, I gave my consent to the bringing of the suit.

This litigation, of course, would require the employment of numerous counsel, and involve great expense. I told the gentlemen who applied to me that the stockholders whom they represented must bear these expenses. They should not fall upon the State, as it was really a matter of private, and not of public interest, and there was no appropriation for litigations of such magnitude. I further stated that I would give such personal assistance as the other duties of my office permitted, and that I must direct and absolutely control the litigation; that the counsel must be employed by me and paid through me, so that they would consider themselves as the counsel for the people, and not as the counsel of the one or the other of the two rival interests represented by Mr. Swan and Gen. Sickles.

All this was, of course, assented to. It soon became evident that some legislation was needed to render the suits effectual, and I gave what assistance I could to procure this, and at the same time the contest for the repeal of the Classification act was going on.

For the purpose of paying counsel as above stated, Gen. Sickles placed in my hands the following sums of money:

Jan. 1, 1872	$8,500
Jan. 4,	1,500
March 9,	9,000
	$19,000

This money I paid out entirely in the retaining of counsel and some other incidental expenses:

I paid Mr. Hale	$3,500
I paid Mr. Tremain	3,000
And some minor retainers and expenses	3,192 81
	$9,692 81

This left a balance of $9,307 19, which, after the close of the campaign, and on April 15, 1872, I paid to Gen. Sickles, and thus closed the account.

From no one whomsoever have I, directly or indirectly, received one penny for my services as Attorney-General, nor ever one penny from either the Erie Railroad Company or Gen. Sickles, or any of the stockholders of the road, for any purpose whatsoever, except as above stated.

The liberal offers of compensation made by the gentlemen above named I declined, for the reason that I did not think it proper for the Attorney-General to receive any compensation from private persons for his official action.

I would not trouble you in this matter were it not that these entries on your books have already given rise to accusations that I have been retained by the Erie Railway Company, and the lapse of time may render it difficult to explain the matter as clearly as it can be explained now.

I shall feel greatly obliged if you will cause an entry to be made (in place of those above referred to) to the effect that these amounts were paid to the Attorney-General for payment of counsel retained by him, and incidental expenses of the litigation to remove certain directors of the road; or, better still, that they were made to Gen. Sickles for these purposes, as I never dealt with the road at all. All my payments were made by check, and I shall be glad to show to any person deputed by yourselves, the vouchers showing the disbursements of the money referred to.

I also request that this letter be preserved among the papers of the Company.

Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Attorney-General.

Of the $9,192 81 above spoken of as expended in minor retainers and expenses, $1,500 was paid to Hon. Henry Smith, and $500 to Mr. John H. McFarland, as counsel fees. The balance was spent for telegrams, printing, and the like. The only money which I ever received in these matters was this $19,000, being the same sums that appear on the books of the Erie Railway Company.

To this letter I received the following answer:

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1872.

Hon. Francis C. Barlow, Attorney-General, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I beg to inform you that your letter of Aug. 15, to the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company, has been spread upon the minutes of the Board. Marginal notes have also been made in the Company's books of account opposite the entries mentioned in your communication.

Very truly yours,
P. H. WATSON, President.

This correspondence explains the charge that I have received compensation from private persons for the discharge of my official duties. Compensation was likewise offered me for my services in legislative matters, on the ground that I was not there acting officially. This, however, I equally declined to receive. The foregoing letters also show whether I rendered services of an "illegitimate," "unprofessional" and "corrupt" character, and whether I was "an agent through whom money was disbursed for influencing the Legislature." The only legislative measures which I advocated were the bill repealing the Classification act, and the bill called the "Attorney-General's bill," modifying the legislation which Messrs. Fisk, Gould & Co. procured in 1870 for their own protection. Both these measures had the support of public opinion, and were strongly commended by the New-York *Tribune*.

The means which I used were the employment of respectable counsel to advocate the bills before Legislative Committees, and the giving my own services without compensation. Vigorous preparation was made during the whole Winter for the prosecution of the legal proceedings, (which had originally been our main reliance,) but the actual beginning of the suit was retarded by the delay in passing the "Attorney-General's bill" and the great labor of collecting the facts relating to fraudulent contracts, &c., necessary to be alleged in the complaint. Gen. Sharpe was retained to make a thorough examination and collection of these facts, and the sums paid to him by Gen. Sickles were for such services and expenses. The suit became unnecessary, because the directors were removed by other means.

The remaining charge is that I paid money to Hon. Henry Smith to secure his support of the Erie Railroad bills. In December, before Mr. Smith was chosen Speaker, the question arose as to what counsel should be retained. Messrs. Tremain, Smith and Hale were selected for the following reasons: In the severe litigations of a similar character which Mr. Ramsey had had with Fisk and Gould some two years before, these gentlemen had been his counsel. They were familiar, from actual experience, with the whole subject matter, and in the Albany and Susquehanna litigation, Mr. Smith had proved himself a most determined and efficient combatant. They were the most natural and proper counsel for this service.

The determination to retain them was made in December, and had no reference to the Speakership of Mr. Smith, (that fact not then being promised,) nor to his being a member of the Legislature. Though at that time we had in view the repeal of the Classification act, (the necessity of other legislation was not then thought of,) yet our main reliance was on the Courts, and legal, rather than legislative, proceedings. The employment of Mr. Smith was solely in reference to the former. The retainer was sent him on Jan. 1, not because he had been nominated Speaker, but because I had then just entered upon my office, and been furnished with the means to pay him. My object in retaining him was expressed in the following letter:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1872.

Hon. Henry Smith, Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I am requested by certain stockholders of the Erie Railway Company to bring an action to remove certain officers of that corporation, and to hold them accountable for their misconduct in office. I am authorized by them to retain assistant counsel. On behalf of Messrs. Bischoffscheim & Goldsmith, of London, acting through their agent, Gen. Sickles, I hereby desire to retain your services in regard to the matters above mentioned, and I hereby inclose a retaining fee of $1,500.

This retainer is not by me individually or by the people of the State, but the firm named and those who act with them are to be looked to for compensation. It may be that the persons named may find it necessary to apply for legislative relief. Of course, they will not consult you upon any such matters, or desire any kind of advice or co-operation from you in regard thereto. And even as regards matters connected with action in the Courts, I shall try to call upon you as little as possible during the continuance of your legislative duties. But your familiarity with the legal proceedings in relation to the Erie Railway make us desirous of securing thus early your services for future use in the Courts. Very truly yours,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Attorney-General.

It is true that such a letter *might* have been written, although the object was to influence Mr. Smith's legislative action. I can only say that it *was* written with precisely the objects and intention expressed in it, and was acted upon by both sides accordingly. Mr. Smith never was present at any of our conferences, even upon the purely legal questions. Both myself and those acting with me, so far as I know, purposely abstained from consulting with him upon pending legislation, though of course such matters were, unavoidably, sometimes spoken of in his presence at conferences and caucuses of the members. But nothing in the nature of discussions between attorney and client took place on the subject.

Mr. Smith had peculiar qualifications for the legal service which I wanted. I considered that I was not bound to lose his ability and experience in these matters and to leave him to be retained by the other side, should they choose to do so, merely because legislation affecting these parties might come before the body of which he was a member. As well might any client refuse to retain his accustomed counsel, or an attorney of peculiar fitness, because they had been elected to a Legislature which might have to deal with other interests of the client. Or as well might a corporation refuse to continue me as their counsel upon my election as Attorney-General because I have certain powers over incorporated companies.

Mr. Smith's position and views upon the Classification act (the only legislation contemplated at the time of his employment) had long been known, and no retainer was needed to influence him on that side. His own pecuniary interests after this retainer would lead him to oppose the repeal of the Classification act. If the directors were removed by the passage of our bill, the litigation would cease. If the bill were defeated the fight would proceed in the Courts, and Mr. Smith would receive further fees. He was retained for a legal service. As the litigation did not proceed he did not ask or receive a further fee. Had he been retained for legislative services he would have expected further compensation. I consider that the public interests required the services of Mr. Smith in the contemplated suits. I did not propose to sacrifice those interests because some persons might suppose that my retainer was an attempt to bribe a legislator. I knew what my motives and object were, and that this retainer could not influence Mr. Smith in a matter as to which his views were so well known.

Yours, &c., FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1872.

The following letter from Mr. SOUTHMAYD fully bears out the statement above made, and brings out in strong relief the nice sense of honor which actuated Gen. BARLOW in his connection with the Erie suit:

OFFICE OF EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
NO. 52 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1872.

Hon. Francis C. Barlow:

DEAR SIR: I have your note of this date asking from me a written statement upon certain points relating to your action as Attorney-General in the controversy between the shareholders of the Erie Railway Company and the late managers of that corporation.

When, in December last, I, on behalf of the English stockholders represented by Heath and Raphael, made application to you as Attorney-General to institute proceedings against the Gould and Fisk management, and you acceded to the request, I stated to you that manifestly it was intrinsically just, in view of the almost nominal amount of the salary attached to your office, and the great amount of labor the contemplated proceedings would impose upon you, that you should receive compensation for your professional services in the matter from the stockholders in whose behalf they were to be undertaken, and who expected to reap the benefits of them; that I had not examined the question whether under the laws regulating your office you could with propriety receive professional compensation in such a case from the parties in interest, but that if it could be done properly my clients would not only be willing, but would greatly prefer, to pay you fees for your services. To this you responded that you thought some of your predecessors had been in the habit of receiving fees in such cases under a statute which was claimed to authorize it, but that although you had not thoroughly examined the question, your impression was that you could not with propriety receive any such fees—that you would look into the matter farther and let me know your conclusion. A few days afterward you informed me that, upon further examination, you had decided that it would not be proper for you to receive any compensation from the private parties in interest, and should of course decline to receive anything from my clients. In consequence of this decision on your part no compensation of any sort, direct or indirect, has been paid to you by or on behalf of my clients. Your very valuable and effective services have gone entirely uncompensated, very much to their and for regret, though of course I should have been as unwilling to pay as you to receive anything which could not be paid with entire propriety. Whatever moneys have been paid to you on behalf of my clients in the course of this affair have been paid merely on disbursements by you to other counsel, and have been so applied.

I also recollect very well the circumstances under which Hon. Henry Smith, late Speaker of the Assembly, was retained as one of the counsel in this affair.

Upon full consideration as to the remedy to be adopted, it was decided that a suit should be brought in Albany County, by you as Attorney-General, against Gould and Fisk, seeking relief on behalf of the shareholders, embracing, among other things, the ousting them from their offices on the ground of fraud and breach of trust; and as it was necessary that local counsel should be employed in the conduct of such litigation, necessarily a very heavy and complicated one, it was, after consultation, decided that the Albany counsel so to be employed should be Messrs. Lyman Tremain, Matthew Hale and Henry Smith. At this time, although it was known that Mr. Smith was to be a member of the Assembly, I do not think the idea of his being elected Speaker was considered—certainly his retainer was not decided upon with reference to any services expected to be obtained from him in his legislative capacity; but it was thought best to retain him in the litigations proposed to be conducted in the Supreme Court in Albany County, not only because his prominent position at the Bar there, and his unquestionable ability, naturally suggested such an employment, but because he had previously conducted the Susquehanna litigations against the same parties with marked ability and success; and as it was understood that that controversy then was or was about to be closed by a compromise, we thought that the Fisk and Gould party would at least attempt to secure Mr. Smith's services on their side, if we did not secure him before striking the first blow at them.

These reasons only, and not any idea of obtaining any aid from Mr. Smith in any way in his legislative capacity, were the causes of his being retained.

When careful consultations were held upon the details of the projected suit in the Supreme Court, it was found that certain legal embarrassments to its effectiveness existed, which it would be desirable to get rid of by some legislation, and to this end a bill was introduced in the Legislature correcting the evils existing, which was commonly called the Attorney-General's bill.

This encountered opposition, and was delayed in its progress greatly beyond our expectations. As the bill would very materially affect the shape of the suit, it was thought best to delay the commencement of the suit until the bill should be either passed or rejected.

The result of the whole affair, as is well known, was that the repeal of the Classification act and the voluntary retirement of the Erie managers under the movement conducted by Gen. Sickles, made a summary end of the whole controversy between the shareholders and the managers, of whom they were complaining in a manner wholly unexpected, and thus rendered unnecessary the suit which had been determined upon, and in which Mr. Smith and others had been retained.

Yours very truly,
CHS. F. SOUTHMAYD.

Directions to Registering Officers.

The universal blunders made by the registering officers on the first day of registration show the necessity of some brief directions to them. The manual issued by the Police is too diffuse. We have procured the following from competent sources:

1. No person can be registered unless he is personally present.

2. Every applicant for registration must be sworn and questioned before his name can be placed on the register. There is, to say the least, great doubt whether any person not so sworn can vote, even though he is registered. At any rate the inspectors who fail to swear every applicant render themselves liable to punishment. They must question the applicant sufficiently to satisfy themselves that he has a right to vote, but need not ask any specific set of questions.

3. The registers must be kept by street numbers, the names of all persons residing in the same house being placed together, and the numbers being consecutive on the first day of registration. This was rarely done, and many of the books will have to be written over. The Police Commissioners are greatly at fault in this respect, for the blank-books they furnished to the inspectors did not facilitate their operations. The books furnished by Mr. Davenport to the Supervisors were on the contrary, models, and much facilitated the performance of their duties. The Police Commissioners ought to provide new books. If this is not done the Inspectors should rewrite the names on other pages of the same books.

4. No person who has once registered and changes his residence can again register unless he brings a certificate that his name has been struck off in the district of his former place of residence. Before giving a certificate of removal, or before receiving one, the inspectors are to be satisfied of his identity, and if in doubt, may pass the proper inquiries to be made at his house.

5. Three of the inspectors must concur in every act. If they are equally divided, it is equivalent to a refusal to do the act.

6. The registers must be written up as they go along. Every name must be placed in each of the four books while the applicant is present, and the proper entries must be made in each column; a "ditto" will not answer, but each entry must be independent of the preceding one. Some of the inspectors make the mistake of marking an entry in the column headed "Year of November," supposing that it refers to last November. It is intended to be filled on election day, Nov. 5.

7. No person can register who has not resided four months in the county and a year in the State. Having so resided, he may by usage, if not by law, register so as to vote for all officers, except those who have to be elected from a district in some portion of which will not, on Nov. 5, have resided thirty days. If any person is registered with a right to vote for some but not all officers, that fact should be noted.

8. Any voter in the City may challenge the right of any person to register or vote, and each political party has a right to keep a challenger at each place of registry.

9. No liquor can be allowed in any place of registry.

10. As to naturalized citizens, the law seems, in some cases, to have been misunderstood, though the Police Manual seems to state it clearly. If a person claims to have been himself naturalized, he must produce his papers, if that is reasonably possible. If he has lost it, that is of course a good excuse, but if he has left it at home or cannot swear that it is not at home, he should be required to produce it or look for it. If he has lost his paper, there is in general no justification for requiring him to procure a duplicate from the Courts, though in suspicious cases, where the naturalization is alleged to have taken place in this City, that course may be pursued. If the paper, though not lost, is out of the City, so that it cannot be readily procured, the evidence may be taken. Even when a paper is presented, three of the inspectors are to be satisfied that the person presenting it is the person named in it, and that he appeared personally in Court to procure it. Where no paper is produced, the applicant should be able to state the place and approximate the date—at least the year—of naturalization. The Court should also be satisfied that the person in this City is will very frequently not be known. The date of arrival in this country, by showing that it was less than five years before the paper was alleged to have been obtained, will often prove a check upon fraud. The fraudulent naturalization papers of 1868 are still in circulation. Fifteen papers dated on a single day in that year were presented in one district on the first day of registration. The use of fraudulent papers is a crime, both under State and United States laws, and persons presenting them should be arrested.

There is no authority of law for registering unnaturalized soldiers simply on presentation of their discharge papers. They must be actually naturalized by a Court. If a person claiming to be a soldier seems to be under age, and his father was naturalized, he will rarely be able to produce his father's papers, though they should be inquired after. In the absence of such papers, the applicant should be examined as to whether he ever saw them, whether his father voted, and generally to show that the father was in fact naturalized while the son was a minor.

11. No inspector can, either during registry or afterward, let one copy of the register go out of his possession without committing an offense.

11. Every inspector is authorized by inquiry, on other than days of registration, from house to house within his election district to ascertain that persons claiming to reside there do so reside in fact, and are voters.

12. Before adjourning on each day of registration the inspectors must, besides the four books kept during the day, prepare and certify two other copies of the register, one of which is to be hung up in the place of registration. On each day at the close of registration a line is to be drawn under the last name registered, so that no additions can be surreptitiously made.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA—MISS KELLOGG IN "IL TROVATORE."

It is a matter of no little remark that a New-York season of Italian opera should mean its seventh night at least the management should tender a representation of "Il Trovatore." That work, however, thoroughly with which has well nigh brad contempt, was given last evening at the Academy, and brought with it some elements of accomplishment. Nothing is more productive of excitement than the unexpected. It certainly was not unlooked for that Miss Kellogg should present an agreeable and painstaking picture of *Leonora*—although we may say at once that the spirit and histrionic excellence of the lady's performance, being far in advance of what she has hitherto given us in the character, was the theme, last night, of general admiration. But few, it must be admitted, believed that the *Leonora* of the occasion was likely to prove other than a disappointment. Signor Abrugnedo, it was commonly whispered, may be a very fine tenor, but so far, undoubtedly, "it hath not appeared." Whether due to the sudden cold, to the undisciplined condition of his organ for lack of practice, or to some other less obvious cause, the gentleman's efforts have hitherto failed to come up to popular expectation. But, from the very opening here of his music last night, Signor Abrugnedo commanded the warm approval of his audience. The applause, in fact, was so enthusiastic on the singing of his first passage that he was summoned to appear prematurely to receive the public congratulations; and, partly inspired by this, no doubt, and perhaps by feeling greater confidence in his voice, the tenor acquitted himself so well in subsequent efforts as quite to astonish his hearers, if not altogether to reverse a verdict on his powers, which heretofore could not honestly be called favorable. Unfortunately, Signor Abrugnedo's voice wearied perceptibly as he went on; and while, striving as he manifestly was, to please, his efforts were cordially responded to by the house, his throat was not in condition to give that vociferative effect to "Di Quella Pira" to which our opera-goers have become accustomed, and the absence of which they find unsatisfactory. We think it but kind and right to say that Signor Abrugnedo is, and, since his arrival, has been, under medical treatment, and that a really just opinion of his powers is scarcely to be reached until he is relieved from his present disabilities.

Of Miss Kellogg's *Leonora* it is simple justice to affirm, to begin with, that it bears marks of study, aspiration and ripened intellectual feeling. She always sang the music as one sings who has a fine voice by nature and has become a fine vocalist by art; but she sings it now as one who, by expanded imagination and a widened range of sympathy, has gained a higher level of lyric competency. It is greatly to Miss Kellogg's credit that she has never been satisfied, lavishly as it has been extolled, with her own work, as it is or has been; she has always toiled and elaborated to make it better. Keeping in view a lofty ideal, she has labored steadily to come up to it; and the applause she has received—applause, be it remembered, very remarkable as bestowed on an American girl competing with Italian artists of the first rank in their own field, and especially when we recollect that twenty years ago not one person in ten thousand believed that any American woman could ever make a success in Italian opera at all—the never intoxicated her or made her falter in effort or swerve one jot from the path she had marked out for herself. Miss Kellogg was choosed to the echo last night, and even the most critical and exacting of her auditors owned that she had surpassed herself in *Leonora* and amply sustained her high reputation as a thoroughly progressive singer and lyric actress. The rich and sympathetic contralto of Senora Sanz lent fresh interest last night to the unpleasant part of *Azucena*, and materially assisted the good fortune of the entertainment. The lady decidedly improved her position with the public, was listened to with close attention and much applauded. Signor Moriani was the *Count di Luna*, and, if he did not efface the memory of other representatives, he fortified the impression gained by his own previous essays, of a claim to be considered an honest, ambitious and praiseworthy artist. *Ferrando* fell to the lot of Signor Coulon, who did much better with the part than any one heard at the Academy within our recollection. Mr. Maretzek had his instruments and voices well under control last night, and contrived in most instances to make them preserve a satisfactory unanimity. Probably the people will get tired of "Il Trovatore" in time; but it is not unreasonable to admit that a performance in which there is so much of good and so little of bad as that of this occasion is unlikely to hasten the period of popular aversion. On Wednesday "Faust" is to be sung, when Mme. Lucca will repeat her capital impersonation of the heroine; while on Friday Mme. Lucca will again sing *Zerlina* in "Fra Diavolo."

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE OLYMPIC.

The season of opera bouffe at the Olympic Theatre was commenced last evening. It opened most auspiciously. The house, which has been refreshed and redecorated during the recess, was crowded to overflowing by a brilliant audience, and the progress of the performance was cheered by applause indicative of the unmistakably pleasant impression produced by the company gathered under Mlle. Aimée's banner. Of the entertainment, it is not necessary to write at length. "La Périchole" was the opera, and Mlle. Aimée's personation of the street songstress is as familiar to the frequenter of places of amusement as are the melodious tunes of the score itself. We should not like to say that the lady's singing was last night irreproachable in point of intonation, but its defects, we believe, were attributable to excessive fatigue consequent upon rehearsals following a wearisome sea voyage. Nothing could be better than her acting; her picture of *La Périchole* is a remarkable one of its kind, and there is no probability that even Mlle. Schneider's efforts will cause it to be forgotten. With Mlle. Aimée, whose reappearance was attended by a demonstration of welcome most flattering and well-nigh interminable, M. Juteau, a new tenor, was listened to. M. Juteau is young, his voice is no more mature than his physique, and he is an earnest, vivacious and skilled comedian. M. Juteau distinguished himself in the duet preceding the marriage episode, in act the first; in the song "Les Femmes;" and, in fact, as all the remembered stages of the piece: he is a most acceptable performer. The remaining rôles in "La Périchole" were filled by M. Duchesne, who needs neither introduction nor recommendation, and by MM. Julien, Balvator, Mme. Juteau and Mlles. Grenet and Vandame. The opera has been very neatly set. The recital will be repeated this evening and to-morrow, and will doubtless attract and delight a large audience on such occasion.

Miscellaneous.

MR. FROUDE'S LECTURE.

The series of five lectures to be given by Mr. James Anthony Froude at Association Hall will be entered upon to-morrow evening. The subject of Mr. Froude's first lecture will be "The Norman Conquest of England."

PERSONAL.

Among the passengers at this port by the City of London, yesterday, was Mr. John C. Fryer.

Personal.

United States Senator M. W. Ransom, of North Carolina; Hon. C. C. Gilman, of Iowa, and Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, of Washington, D. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gov. Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey; Col. E. M. Greenway, of Baltimore, and W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, are at the New-York Hotel. Judge W. S. Hiesen, of Washington, D. C; J. W. Doan, United States Coast Survey, and A. M. Gardner, of the United States Navy, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Major A. Healoe, of London, and H. Howard, of Washington, are at the Brevoort House. Counts de Najac and Michaella, of Paris; Sir Frederick Arrow, Capt. J. S. Webb and E. F. Edwards, of England; Secretary Robeson, of Washington; Wm. Williams, M. C., of Buffalo; C. H. McCormick, of Chicago; David A. Wells, of Johnstown; W. L. Scott, of Erie; Geo. W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, BROADWAY HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN E. KNAPP, Secretary.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Monday, Oct. 14.

Albany	Hon. Jacob Brown.
Ballston	Hon. Bryan Cushing.
Mount Vernon	Hon. J. V. Turner.
Steuben Corners	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Apollo Rooms, Brooklyn	Hon. Daniel Dillman.
Chancellor	Hon. J. Sloat Fassett.
Shenevus	Hon. John C. Robinson.
Oneida	Hon. A. S. Diefendorf.
Gaines	Hon. Jas. M. Cornwall.
Phelps	Hon. Jesse R. Brown.
Hermitage	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Sag Harbor	Col. Albert G. Shaw.
Forestville	Hon. Byron Healy.
Chili	Gen. William H. Morris.
Little Falls	Hon. William B. Fiero.
Geneva	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Walton	Hon. Thomas M. Fitts.
Russell (P. M.)	Hon. Henry E. James.
Sherman (Morning)	Hon. Henry S. James.
Utica	Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
Harlem	William H. Johnson.
Hume	Gen. Wm. H. Anthon.
Depauville	Col. G. F. Lambert.
Passaic	Hon. Thomas M. Fitts.
Fishkill Village	Frederick G. Gedney.
East Pembroke	Dr. H. S. Mendes.
122 West Houston-st., N. Y.	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Shandaken Centre	Hon. Jesse L. Parker.
Haverstraw	William Denike, Jr.
Fulton	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Cameron Mills	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Franklin	Hon. E. R. Washburn.
Ashley	Col. J. G. McNutt.
Lumberville	Hon. Matthew Griffin.
Clifton Park	Hon. George W. Horie.
Mayfield	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Bay Shore, Long Island	Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
Appomattox Club, New-York	Hon. Isaac Dayton.
Harpersville	Hon. L. Bradford Prince.
Hamilton Court-house	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Lewis	Hon. O. W. Chapman.
Logan	Lewis G. Allcock.
Castle Creek	Hon. Wm. A. Sackett.
Maine	Gen. B. M. Lee.
Twelve Corners	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
North Bradabin	Hon. E. P. Hopkins.
Westernville	S. C. Millard.
Deer River	J. M. Johnson.

Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Cooper Institute, N. Y.	Hon. Geo. M. Robeson.
Hornellsville	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Cambridge	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Gloversville	Col. Geo. Co. Cowell.
Fleming	Hon. J. W. Tenney.
Trenton	Hon. H. J. Boudoir.
Romeo	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Greenpoint, Long Island	Gen. Wm. H. Morris.
Catskill	Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Ausendam	Gen. R. F. Bruce.
Cleveland	Hon. Jas. R. Brown.
Geneva	Gen. John C. Robinson.
Fredonia	Capt. E. B. Gere.
Fairfield	Hon. D. G. Fort.
Palmyra	Hon. J. Dolphin.
Centreville	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Horseheads	Lewis E. Carr.
Lodi	Gen. J. R. Warwick.
Oswego	Hon. Wm. Johnson.
Clayton	Frederick G. Gedney.
Lisle	Dr. H. S. Hendee.
Union Valley	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Stillwater	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Cornwall	Hon. George W. Horie.
Albany Centre	Hon. Francis Sylvester.
Fishhouse	Gen. Henry E. Maynard.
Mount Kisco	Col. Amos S. Wood.
West Farms	William Denike, Jr.
Springfield Centre	Hon. V. W. Northrop.
Manaroneck	Hon. E. P. Hopkins.
Alay	Hon. George Becker.
Sonora	Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
Walton	Gen. P. H. Millier.
Prattsville	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Brushland	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Hastings	Rev. A. Schriver.
Union Grove	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
South Franklin	Hon. Matthew Griffin.
Hempstead	W. H. Johnson.
Schroon Lake	Hon. S. D. Warner.
Brewsters	Gen. J. T. Jacobs, Jr.
Croton Landing	Hon. Barlow T. Mills.
Clifton, Staten Island	Hon. E. M. Lee.
Martville	Hon. John L. Camp.
Scribe Corners	Hon. J. T. M. Davis.
Fluyd Hill	J. J. Lormore.
Copenhagen	G. L. Rathbun.
Chase's Mills	J. W. Jones.
Rochester	Hon. James K. Redington.
Utica	*Thursday, Oct. 17.*
Tarrytown	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Fort Edward	Hon. George M. Robeson.
Lockport	Hon. Simon Newman.
Lowville	Hon. Jason B. Brown.
Seneca Falls	Hon. Henry Smith.
Schuylerville, (P. M.)	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Bleecker Buildings, New-York	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Hudson	Hon. Stewart L. Woodford.
Owego	Gen. O. H. Van Wyck.
Aurora	Hon. B. G. Noble.
Greenville	Hon. J. W. Tenney.
Buffalo	Gen. J. T. Owen.
Waterford	Horace Russell.
Greene	Col. W. C. Holbrook.
Hyrsehead	Gen. John C. Robinson.
Katonah	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Lettmer Hall, Brooklyn	Gen. Wm. H. Morris.
Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. William P. Fiero.
Astoria	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Salisbury Corners	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Berrytown	J. Seaver Page.
Northport	Hon. A. H. Purdy.
Crown Point	Hon. A. E. Baxter.
Middlefield Centre	Hon. Ezra Graves.
Tarargeville	Hon. Wm. W. Northrop.
Willett	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Action	Hon. A. H. Purdy.
Sermont	E. A. Darkes.
Richville	S. C. Millard.
Millport	
Rockwood	George W. Ranney.
Poughkeepsie	
Monterey	Hon. D. G. Fort.
Putney	Hon. E. R. Washburn.
Roxbury	Hon. James K. Redington.
Lexington	*Saturday, Oct. 19.*
West 50th-st. Church, N. Y.	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Oyster Bay	Hon. Thomas S. Berry.
Davenport Centre	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Bloomville	James Tanner.
Plymouth Church	Hon. S. F. Miller.
No. 70 Avenue D	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Farmer's Mills	Hon. C. H. Tucker.
Windsor	Hon. P. W. Hopkins.
No. 321 West-st., N. Y.	S. C. Millard.
No. 4 Greenwich-st., N. Y.	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Hunter's Point	Major Richard Crowley.
Constableville	Dr. David Bell.
	Willist Denike, Jr.
	Sidney Silvester.
	Charles L. Knapp.

Friday, Oct. 18.

Cooper Institute, German meeting	Gov. Edward Salomon.
	Lt.-Gov. Jacob Muller.
	Hon. Paul Strobbach.
	Raphael Weil.
Medina	Hon. Columbus Delano.
Watertown, (P. M.)	Hon. George M. Robeson.
	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
	Frederick G. Gedney.
Clinton	Gov. Sidney Perham.
New-Brighton	Hon. Cooper W. Curtiss.
Ithaca	Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Bay Ridge	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Clinton, (P. M. and evening)	Gov. Sidney Perham.
	Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Schenectady	Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
	Hon. James A. Briggs.
Napanoch	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Cohoes	Hon. J. T. Jacobs.
Auburn	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Romulus	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Montgomery	Gen. J. T. Owen.
Coxsackie	Hon. Charles L. Beals.
McGrawville	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Newark	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Turners	Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
Fort Leyden	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Saltcoats Spa	Hon. George W. Horie.
Genoa	Hon. William E. Woodin.
Andes	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Pleasant Plains	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Whitehall	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Otego	Hon. George Becker.
Babylon	Hon. Wm. H. Morris.
Nyack	Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Warsaw	Rev. L. H. King.
Elba	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Ramapo	Hon. George J. Maynard.
Stratford	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Van Etenville	Col. Amos S. Wood.
Valley Stream	Hon. James R. O'Beirne.
Baldwin's, L. I.	Hon. Wm. Williams.
Mechanburg	Hon. Wm. Williams.
No. 1,005 3d-av., New-York	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Pratsburg	Hon. Ezra Graves.
Hunter Village	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Harpersfield Centre	J. Seaver Page.
North Walton	Hon. A. H. Purdy.
Verplanck's Point	Hon. A. E. Baxter.
Wilkinson, L. I.	Hon. Ezra Graves.
Tompkinsville, S. I.	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Nineveh	Hon. A. H. Purdy.
Corner Avenue C and 6th-st., New-York	E. A. Darkes.
Red Creek	S. C. Millard.
Gilboa Centre	George W. Ranney.
	Sunday, Oct. 13.
Canandaigua, (P. M.)	Hon. Columbus Delano.
	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Berwick, (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Beeraville, (P. M.)	Gov. Sidney Perham.
	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Sag Harbor	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Wellsville	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Middletown, (P. M.)	Gen. Thos. P. Van Buren.
	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Middleport	Hon. Jesse L. Parker.
Worcester, (P. M.)	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Port John, (P. M.)	George W. Ranney.
Ithaca	Hon. J. W. Tenney.
Albany	Hon. George M. Maynard.
Rome	Hon. James R. O'Beirne.
Delhi	Gen. Bradley Winslow.
Avoca	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
125th-st., near 8th-av.	Col. A. E. Baxter.
	Major J. G. T. Boyland.
Schoharie	Hon. S. F. Miller.
	J. M. Preston.
Hamilton	Hon. George Becker.
Ovid	Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
	Hon. C. L. Merriam.
Washington	Col. H. E. Turner.
	James E. Bedington.
	Monday, Oct. 21.
Lisbon, (P. M.)	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Frankfort	Hon. E. P. Hopkins.
Fort Ferrin	Hon. James A. Briggs.
Republican Head-Quarters, Brooklyn	Rev. L. H. King.
	Hon. Thos. D. Adams.
Irvington	Gen. J. T. Owen.
	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Hudson	Col. A. D. Shaw.
Blanford	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Haverstraw	Hon. Charles T.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Monday, Oct. 14,) Joseph McGuire, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of James H. Greenaward, Esq., referee, sold a three-story brick stoop frame house and lot, lot 18.2 by 100.9, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, 229.9 feet west of Second avenue, for $4,200, the purchaser being J. H. V. Arnold, the plaintiff in the legal action. The property was sold cheap. The only other auction sales noticed for the day was adjourned, as follows: Local sale by B. F. Fairchild of one lot, with three-story brick carpenter-shop in front thereof and frame house in rear, located on the north side of West Twenty-eighth-street, 200.7 feet east of Seventh-avenue, adjourned to to-morrow, (Wednesday.) No further business was transacted.

At Rye, Westchester County, on Saturday, Oct. 12, R. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., referee, disposed of a three-story frame house and lot of ground containing about one and a half acres of land, situated on Grace Church-street near the depot, for $6,600. Purchaser, John G. Higgins. This amount added to the total values of suburban real estate sold last week, makes the figures stand $152,327, instead of $146,427, as noted yesterday.

For today, at the Exchange, the sales announced are numerous, the most important of which is the auction sale of the dwellings, Wilkins & Co., as which the valuable business property No. 359 Canal-street, the lease of the premises known as No. 23 Henry-street, and lots on One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, near Third-avenue, will be offered. The remaining sales are all of a local character. Full particulars concerning which were given yesterday. Many of them are, however, of importance. Today, also, should the weather prove pleasant, at Paterson, N. J., 600 desirable lots will be offered for sale by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., and at Bayside, Long Island, 400 lots by Jere. Johnson, Jr., the latter sale being made for the purpose of closing out the interest in the Mickle estate. Special train for first-named auction from foot of Chambers or Twenty-third streets, via ferry, at 11 o'clock, and for second named from foot of James-slip or Thirty-fourth-street, via ferry, at same hour. Attention is also called to the executors, sale of property at Liberty Corner, N. J., which takes place today on the ground at noon.

At private sale, E. G. Locke, No. 129 Eighth-street, reports having recently disposed of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 4 West Twenty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, for $45,000; also a brick stable and lot on the south side of West Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for $15,000.

Exchange Sales, Monday, Oct. 14, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

2 3-story frame h. and l., East 105th-st., n. s., 263 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 16x100.9	$4,200

Suburban Sale, Saturday, Oct. 12.

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By R. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 3-story and basement frame h. and l., Grace Church-st., n. s., Rye Railroad depot, pick-containing 1 83-100 acres of land	$6,600

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK,

Saturday, Oct 12.

Boulevard, e. s., 100 ft. n. of 84th-st., 21.7x24.2x irreg.	$4,500
Rockaway-place, w. s., 112.10 ft. s. of 90th-st., 12x40	10,000
Chambers-st., n. s., near Broadway, 25x75, (one-fifth of one-half part	8,000
Kings Bridge Road, n. s., 150 ft. w. of Emerson-st., 50x100, mortgage $3,420	2,220
24th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	8,500
103d-st., s. s., 94.3 ft. w. of Avenue A., 50x100	
51st-st., n. s., 191 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18x100.5, h. and l.	12,700
84th-st., n. s., 175.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18.2x66.11	34,000
86th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 100x66.11, 140th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, to Hudson River, 226.11, conveyed by Thomas Fleidg to mentioned 86th-st.	14,000
86th-st., n. s., 276 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50.7x100 block irregular	nom.
84th-st., n. s., 364 ft. n. of 8th-st., 50x100, 2 h. and l.	14,000
21-st., w. s., 95.3 ft. n. of 6th-av., 25.1x98	40,000
21-st., w. s., 95.3 ft. n. of 6th-av., 25.1x98	10,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
EXCHANGING COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
NO. 3 PINE-ST.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

A. WARNER PLATT,
REAL-ESTATE BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
Has removed from No. 1,354 Broadway TO NO. 115 BROADWAY, near Trinity Building.
Houses in all the best locations of the City for sale. Lots, lots, at bargains.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 220 West 38th-st., near Broadway, 22x55x100.5. Apply to OWNER, next door, or at No. 151 West 20th-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS
IN LARGE PLOTS
FOR SALE,
AND SINGLE LOTS
IN STREETS AND AVENUES.
Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES!!! STORES!!! LOTS!!!
On 5th, Madison and Park ave., principal cross streets, Broadway buildings, Central Park properties to rent, new complete City map, &c., all cheaper than ever before offered. Call on or address
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 228 5th-av.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 38-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., a first-class brownstone high-stoop house, 22x50x100; contains all modern improvements; to be sold with or without furniture. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.; or Branch Office, No. 33 East 17th-st. Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., two elegant four-story brown-stone high-stoop houses, 22x50x100; contains all modern improvements, and are finished in hard wood. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st. Union-square.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, on the north side of West 21st-st., near 6th-av.; size 20x92x1½ block; contains all modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.; Branch Office No. 33 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—ON STEL-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST., a four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, containing all modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; branch office No. 33 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

FOR SALE—ON EAST 81ST-ST., NEAR 4TH-av., a first-class brown-stone high-stoop house, elegantly painted and frescoed throughout; Price, with cabinets, mirrors, chandeliers, &c., $30,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., a first-class 25-foot brown-stone front house, with extension, in perfect order and elegantly and substantially furnished. Apply at No. 108 Fulton-st., of
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., A FIRST-class four-story brown stone, high-stoop house; contains modern improvements. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 17 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL.—A BAND-some chimney brown-stone house, built in a superior manner by day's work. Apply on the premises, No. 18 East 40-st., to A. KENNEDY & SON, Builders.

$15,000 WANTED ON FOUR-STORY first-class brown-stone house, 21x55x1 block, south side of West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Apply to C. D. B., No. 46 Broadway, Room No. 32.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brown-stone houses, Nos. 141, 143 and 145 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Possession at once.
JAMES HENDERSON, No. 292 7th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON STE-AV., IN Flushing, near Railroad depot, with two-story frame house. Address, Box No. 515 Post-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIVE TENEMENT HOUSES FOR sale, five stories each, Nos. 206, 208, 210, and 212 Avenue B and Ditch; will exchange for lots. ARRELL, No. 215 6th-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 12 EAST 50TH-ST., FOUR-story brick house, 20x57; lot half block. Apply to E. PRINCE, No. 25 East 26th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU LIVE IN
PART OF A HOUSE
and would like a home to yourself near your business, by pleasant travel, say one or two lots in or near
GARDEN PARK,
WHITESTONE, L. I.,
at private sale, upon payment of only
$10 PER MONTH,
WITHOUT INTEREST,
at from $200 to $300 per Lot. Obtain a building loan from AUG. J. WEBERS, Esq., or the WHITESTONE SAVINGS BANK, and by next April stop paying rent, and form a home as fast as the Spring opens; or, by forty-one trains daily, from foot A. M. to midnight.
Call on H. VAN SICLEN, No. 22 Nassau-st., get free passes, visit the property. Ask for Mr. R. H. HOPKINS at Whitestone Depot.

$100 TO $50 MONTH.—FOR SALE OR SEVEN-eight minutes from foot of Liberty-st. Express trains, low taxes, neat twelve-room cottage, portable cellar, furnace, street doors, gas, hot and cold water; edge of town, near three depots. Apply at West Elizabeth Station, (600 feet distant,) or 55 OWEBR, Post-office Box No. 186 New-York City.

FOR SALE AT GREENPOINT, LONG ISLAND.—A large manufacturing property with capacious buildings, 100 horse-power engine, boilers, shafting, &c., &c., eighth to ten lots of ground, the rent of which is $3,750 per annum. The property is eminently adapted for any manufacturing business; grist mill, chemicals, brewery, paint-mill, &c., &c. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

$25,000 FOR A PLACE OF fifty acres, with good house and outbuildings, within ten minutes of the Westfield Depot, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The prospective of this property, owing to its surroundings, is large.
SIMES, HESSE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

$9,000 FOR A GOOD HOUSE AND outbuildings and thirty acres of good land under high state of cultivation, one and a half miles from Westfield Depot, and three-quarters of a mile from Fanwood Depot, on the Central of New-Jersey.
SIMES, HESSE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year; by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cross-sts.

FOR SALE—ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J., climate equal to Minnesota; handsome residences from $6,000 to $20,000; terms easy. R. F. SMALL, No. 121 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED AND unfurnished—
On East 17th-st., four story, high stoop, brick.
On East 19th-st., three story, English basement, brick.
On West 23d-st., three story, Mansard roof, brown stone.
On West 38th-st., four story, brown stone, English basement.
On West 39th-st., three story, high stoop, brick.
On East 40th-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop.
On East 42d-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, high stoop.
On West 53d-st., four story, brown stone, high stoop.
On 5th-av., five story, French basement, brick.
On Lexington-av., near 53d-st., four story, brown stone, high stoop.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ELEGANT country-seat of the late James Gordon Bennett at Fort Washington. Fine mansion, elegantly furnished, large stables and numerous other outbuildings; thirty-nine acres of ground elegantly laid out and well shaded and fruited. The blooded stock will remain on the premises. The above fine seat will be leased to a first-class private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FULLY FURNISHED, for one to five years, the City residence of the late James Gordon Bennett, ON 5TH-AV., CORNER 37TH-STREET; three-story, high stoop, brown stone, 62x80, with a two-story brick stable 25x76x26.9; or the property will be leased for a long term on ground rent for business purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO Let for the Winter or longer; three-story and attic, 20 feet front, dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; will be rented at a low price, as owner is going to Europe this week. Apply to
HENRY OGDEN, late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A FIRST-CLASS and elegantly-furnished house, in Brooklyn, to rent for the Winter, in consequence of the absence of the family in Europe; it contains every modern improvement, including billiard-table; can be had with or without the stable. Apply to W. B. COOPER, JR., & CO., No. 99 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR WINTER, or longer, on 5th, Madison and Lexington ave.; many choice houses between 35th and 54th ave., from 22d to 56th-st., at moderate rentals.
SLAUSON, CRANK & CO.,
Broadway, corner 22d-st.

TO RENT FULLY FURNISHED—NO. 131 Park-av., north-east corner 40th-st., to a strictly private family only; the furniture will be for sale, the owner being abroad. Apply to LAWRENCE BROS. & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NO. 28 WEST 38TH-ST.—TO RENT, furnished; a desirable location, and well suited for a boarding-house; to be let for the season; reasonable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR a strictly private family of three persons. Address, with terms, B., Box No. 742 Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

IN HARLEM.—A PERFECT HOUSE, UNfurnished; rent taken in board; to a small family to rent, unfurnished without children, satisfactory arrangements can be made; references required. Apply in person at No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 7.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER-STORE, University-place and 11th-st., containing all necessary fixtures; large windows; rent very moderate.
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO LET—A GOOD STORE AND APARTments, corner 76th-st. Boulevard and 40th-av.; good place for a drug or grocery store. J. W. STEVENS, No. 32 West 65th-st., or No. 6 Pine-st., 6th 2 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICES HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP, IO P. TERRY, E. W. HUMPHREYS, E. D. MORGAN, JOHN T. TERRY and SOLON HUMPHREYS, have this day formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of Article first, title first of chapter fourth of part second, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of limited partnerships," and the acts amendatory thereof, the following is a statement of such partnership: We do make, file and publish this certificate, and declare:

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "ROWLAND, TERRY & HUMPHREYS." That the nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and dealing in coffee, tea, sugar and other merchandise, and receiving same for sale on commission.

That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows: Edwin D. Morgan, of the City, County and State of New-York; John T. Terry, of the town of Greenburg, County of Westchester, State of New-York, and Solon Humphreys, of the City of Bayonne, County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, all of whom are the special partners; and William Frederick Rowland, of the City, County and State of New-York; Frederic Peet Terry, of the town of Greenburg, County of Westchester, State of New-York, and Edward Walsh Humphreys, of the City of Bayonne, County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, who are the general partners.

That the amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the said partnership is as follows: The said E. D. Morgan has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars in cash; the said John T. Terry has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars in cash; and the said Solon Humphreys has contributed the sum of forty thousand dollars in cash.

That the period at which said partnership is to commence, is the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and the period at which it will terminate is with the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Dated New-York, Sept. 2, 1872.

W. F. ROWLAND,
FREDERIC P. TERRY,
E. W. HUMPHREYS,
E. D. MORGAN, special,
JOHN T. TERRY, special,
SOLON HUMPHREYS, special.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MCCLURE BROTHERS, composed of the undersigned, is dissolved by mutual consent; JOHN MCCLURE will continue the business from this date. He is entitled to collect the assets, and is responsible for the liabilities of the late firm, for which not will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM J. MCCLURE,
JOHN MCCLURE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1872.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY OF GENERAL BUSiness knowledge and technical skill to supply services and money in a strictly legitimate and lucrative business; full explanations and estimates after exchange of references; an unusual opportunity for one or two active competitors in the United States. Call on or address E. S. ROBERTS & Co., 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIS CITY, THE INTEREST of a retiring partner in an old established business; the remaining partners need no capital required from $10,000 to $50,000. Address LUMBER, Box No. 150 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF LATE EDWARD RICHMOND,
MOST EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ON LONG ISLAND,
SITUATED AT

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.

(The first station on South side (double track) Railroad, consisting of

400 Choice Lots and Plots,

and

FIVE NEW AND ELEGANT VILLAS

at auction, on the premises, in plots to suit purchasers, on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1872.

PROPERTY SURROUNDS and is ALL near the FINEST STATION on LONG ISLAND. ENTIRE ESTATE HIGHLY RESTRICTED AGAINST NUISANCES. SALE ABSOLUTE. TITLE PERFECT. Terms easy.

GRAFULLA'S BAND, HARRISON'S ENTERTAINMENT, FINE BANQUET, SPLENDID TENT.

FREE EXCURSION TRAIN will leave foot of South St.-st. Williamsburg, at 11 o'clock on day of sale. For maps, railroad passes, and other information, apply to R. R. HAZARD, JR., No. 116 Broadway, or JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE.
MANSION COTTAGE ORNERE,
FOUR HUNDRED WATER-FRONT,
AND
WATER-VIEW LOTS
ON
MICKLE ESTATE,
AT

BAYSIDE, L. I.,

ON
TUESDAY, OCT. 15, 1872.

Free train, banquet, Seventh Regiment Band, Harrison.

For free railroad passes apply to
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
No. 26 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT COLD SPRING ON THE HUDSON RIVER, AND VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON AND GREENWICH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-STREET.—The four-story brick store and lot on west side of Washington-st., between Murray and Warren sts., and known as No. 250½. Lot 18 feet 6 inches front.

GREENWICH-STREET.—The four-story brick store and lot on west side of Greenwich-st., between Rector and Jay sts., and known as No. 326. Lot 20 feet.

COLD SPRING ON THE HUDSON,
OPPOSITE WEST POINT.

An elegant country-seat situated at Cold Spring on the Hudson River. Contains four acres of ground. The house is three story and basement, sixty feet, built in the most thorough and substantial manner, filled in with brick, with foundation of cut granite. The house has every modern improvement, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath, stationary basins, bells, &c., is frescoed and in fine order. The grounds are laid out in garden and lawn, well stocked with both large and small fruits, and a large growth of forest trees. There is on the premises a barn, carriage-house, ice-house and hennery.

The location is one of the most delightful on the Hudson River, and commands both river and inland views, which for beauty and grandeur cannot be surpassed.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 112TH AND 113TH STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREET.—Three lots, situate on the north side of 112th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 3d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-STREET.—Four lots situate on the south side of 113th-st., commencing 120 feet west of 3d-av.

Maps at office of auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

REMOVED TO THE MANSION COTTAGE ORNERE and all UNSOLD LOTS and PLOTS on the MICKLE ESTATE at BAYSIDE, LONG ISLAND, will be disposed of at AUCTION ON THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1872, by order of the EMPEROR OF JAMES BLACKWELL, Esq., SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, FREE TRAIN, ELEGANT BANQUET, HARRISON. Free railroad passes of the auctioneer, Jere. Johnson, Jr., No. 26 Nassau-st., or at depot of Flushing Railroad, before 11 o'clock.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24 day of October, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy issued against the estate of WILLIAM SANDERSON, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, formerly carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in said City of New-York, Room No. 3, before James P. Dwight, Register, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal.
ol-lawsw7w* as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY T. HELMBOLD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry T. Helmbold, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the said City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock, at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. BAILEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles F. Bailey, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress, passed March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act; and that the 30th day of October, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 4th day of October, 1872.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ol-lawsw7w*

NO. 3,617.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS S. BUNKER and CHARLES S. HOUSE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas S. Bunker, and Charles S. House, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of October, A. D. 1872.

JOEL B. ERHARDT, Assignee,
ol-lawsw7w* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

NO. 3,649.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NORMAN W. KINGSLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilde Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 24 day of October, A. D. 1872.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Norman W. Kingsley, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

ALBERT C. AUBREY, Assignee,
ol-lawsw7w* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS V. DE FOREST, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Cornelius V. De Forest, of the City of New-York, in said district, and who was to wit: on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1872, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by James P. Dwight, Esq., Register. Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of September, A. D. 1872.

WM. H. GIFFING,
ol-lawsw* No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—To whom it may concern: Be it known, that on the 19th day of July, 1872, a petition was filed in said Court by the Underwriters of the Steamship City of Brooklyn, against the said steamship City of Brooklyn, her engines, tackle, apparel and furniture, setting forth, among other things, that on or about the 6th day of July, 1872, the said steamship City of Brooklyn, while on a voyage from New-York to Havre, was lost by the perils of the sea, and that

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

LIVERPOOL AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on WEDNESDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 7:00 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 6:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 4:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 11:30 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany the steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $31, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FROM NEW-YORK.

CUNARD LINE

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Russia...Wed'day, Oct. 16	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Oct. 19
Cuba...Wed'day, Oct. 23	Batavia... Sat'day, Oct. 26
Scotia...Wed'day, Oct. 30	Algeria...Sat'day, Nov. 2
Java...Wednesday, Nov. 6	Parthia...Sat'day, Nov. 9
Cuba...Wed'day, Nov. 13	

And every Saturday and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $60, $100 and $150, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $65, gold, additional. Second cabin, $40. Steerage tickets at favorable rates. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and Drafts on Ireland, England, Scotland and France, bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA, sailing from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1872.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 19, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 24, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, Oct. 31, 7 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY AND THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First Cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....$80	To London.....$30
To Paris.....$90	To Paris.....$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Copenhagen.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built Steam-ships.

GLAMORGAN.....2,500 Tons.
PEMBROKE.....2,000 Tons.
CARMARTHEN.....1,600 Tons.

The fast steamer of this line,

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Leyborne,

Will sail from Brooklyn Navy Yard Wharf, Jersey City, on THURSDAY, 31st October.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of America to Cardiff, and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other ports in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are furnished with the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Drafts for $1 and upward.

For further particulars, apply, in CARDIFF, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Continent, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route of line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.	
SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Bavaria.....Oct. 19	Caledonia.....Oct. 23
Anchoria.....Oct. 26	Victoria.....Nov. 6
India.....Nov. 2	Iowa.....Nov. 20
California.....Nov. 9	Caledonia.....Dec. 4
Australia.....Nov. 16	Trinacria.....Dec. 18
Victoria.....Nov. 23	Iowa.....Jan. 1

As soon, then Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, Derry, by Anchor-line's steamers, $50; every Saturday's steamers, $60 and $70; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here for those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 45 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GRESHAM, ANDREWS.....Saturday, Oct. 19, at 7½ A. M.
EGYPT, DUGGAN.....Saturday, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.
PERSIA, THOMSON.....Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2½ P. M.
ERIN, GRACE.....Saturday, Nov. 9, at 11 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, Nov. 16, at 8 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GIBSON.....Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
ERIN, LAWRENCE.....Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Rates, payable in gold, currency or sterling—Cabin, $80 and $100; excursion, $150; intermediate, $35; steerage, $28. Prepaid steerage tickets issued between Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WOMBLE.....Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FRYER.....Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Nov. 6, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Nov. 13, at 7 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. NEE.....Nov. 20, at 11½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office, No. 20 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 42 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SUBROU.....Saturday, Oct. 19
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Nov. 2
ST. LAURENT.....LIMBRE.....Saturday, Nov. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$85 | Second cabin.....$50

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent will find it much the cheapest of the lines, avoid both trouble by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 56 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. M. A. GREENE, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, sailing from Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....Wed., Oct. 16
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only).....Tues., Oct. 22
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerhaus.....Tues., Oct. 29
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....Tues., Nov. 5

For freight or passage apply to

M. ALEMANI DE ZOLA, No. 10 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular Line, sailing every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 17 (old 8) North River, foot of Leonard st. Capt. M. R. GREENE, vice Nelson, Oct. 24.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Oct. 31.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 31.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 5, North River, at 3 P. M., the steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. T. J. BECKET, Tuesday, Oct. 15.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Thursday, Oct. 17.
CHAMPION, Capt. E. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Oct. 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Freight forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and vessel at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren st.)

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EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED at a moment's notice, AS SOON AS LOADED.

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CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

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Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Oct. 24—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFFMAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. touching at Acapulco, Manzanilla, and Mazatlan, San Diego and San Pedro, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamers, touching at San Benito, Tonala, San Juan Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of day of sailing.

Steamer GOLDEN AGE will leave San Francisco Nov. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing day. Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail for Aspinwall 24 hours, Thursday, Oct. 24.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

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CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

THESE FIRST-CLASS FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMERS ARE INTENDED TO SAIL FROM ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

MANDINGO, 1,600 tons.....Nov. 9.
GENOA, 1,600 tons.....Nov. 23.

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior accommodations, and carry only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

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THE STEAM-SHIP

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents,
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GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MELLOR, THURSDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 15 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 10 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through tickets and bills of lading in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

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SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THOMPSON.....Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23

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From Pier No. 2 North River, foot Murray-st.,

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The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north.

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PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world, JOHN H. DEVEY and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above fine steamers will leave Pier No. 4 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted), at 4 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time for morning trains for Saratoga, Lake George, &c. Returning, leave the steamboat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Tickets and state-rooms can be secured at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to the steamboat. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues., 15th	3:30 P. M.	Tues., 15th	7:00 A. M.
Wed., 16th	3:30 P. M.	Wed., 16th	7:00 A. M.
Thurs., 17th	3:30 P. M.	Thurs., 17th	7:00 A. M.
Sat., 19th	2:30 P. M.	Fri., 18th	2:00 P. M.
Mon., 21st	7:00 A. M.	Mon., 21st	8:00 A. M.
Wed., 23d	8:00 A. M.	Tues., 22d	11:30 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

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Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.

School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

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Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

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ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Nos. 21, 23 and 25 East 53d-st., New-York, will commence its sixteenth year Sept. 16, 1872. For full information send for catalogue. Address as above or No. 75 East 45th-st.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, No. 43 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Applications may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

Mrs. STEERS' finishing class for young ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Language, will commence Oct. 16.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 367, 369, 371 WEST 33D-ST.

Separate departments for young ladies and young gentlemen. A few more young gentlemen can be received in the family of the Principal. Circulars at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; L. W. Schmidt's, No. 24 Barclay-st.; R. Steiger's, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; P. Cornelsen's, No. 142 West 42d-st. Address PROFESSOR THURM, Principal.

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(Successor to Mrs. MACAULAY,)

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Madame de SILVA

AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(Formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen at No. 17 West 32d-st., New-York, on Sept. 19. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MRS. JOHN T. E. BLEECKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 44 West 38th-st., near Park-av.

Mrs. Bleecker has a primary department for children from four to seven years of age. Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. Bleecker, and has charge of the higher branches.

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Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. Buildings new, and equipment first-class. Unrivaled family school for boys. For circulars, address HENRY P. MILES, A. M., Principal, South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

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MISS HALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 23d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 5 EAST 52D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, is now the playground of the school. French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

SEABURY SEMINARY AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 128 West 45d-st., will commence the sixth successful year MONDAY, Sept. 23. Separate schools for boys and girls. Three departments—primary, intermediate and classical. French, German, Drawing and Music without additional charge. No charge without progress. Mrs. M. J. and Miss M. L. SEABURY, Principals, No. 128 West 45d-st. Refer to patrons.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Institution for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 43 Avenue de Rome, Neuilly, Paris) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 3. Mademoiselle Charbonnier will be in New-York when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

BENDANN'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 138 West 45d-st., near Reservoir-square. College, Business, German, English, Mathematics; large experience; limited number; highest references. Circulars No. 1,153 Broadway.

HOME SCHOOL IN OTSEGO COUNTY.—Education healthy; home and grounds spacious; $350 per annum, no extras. References—Bishop Cox, Bishop Tuttle, Rev. Dr. Cutler, Dr. Johnson. Address Mrs. BRANDFORD, Post-office, Brooklyn.

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A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BOGERNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,414 Broadway, near 40th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 9 (unusually limited to forty boys taught by NAIRN'S, corner 42d-av. and 22d-st., and at close under school.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Pleasantly situated, healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., S. T. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical and German Boarding School, 11 South 5th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Circulars and references at the rooms.

MADAME BERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 9, at No. 340 West 34th-st.

MRS. JOHNSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT thoroughly by a Teacher from Harvard, Address Rev. David Cole, D.D., Church Greek Prof., New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 694 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. M. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN Sept. 18, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 18 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS ANNA L. MASON WILL REOPEN her English School for Ladies, Oct. 1, at No. 18 West 45th-st. Miss MASON'S literature class will commence Nov. 1.

DR. SEMPER'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 40 West 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOODS, No. 843 Broadway.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children will open MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 25 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., corner of Washington-square, on THURSDAY, 26th of September.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—Oakwood Hills Farm, N. Y. Principal, C. E. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

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Governor—Unexcelled. Superintendent—Perennial. Assistants—Experienced. Teachers—Thorough. Government—Kindly. Pupils—Happy. Patrons—Of from 1 to 10 years' connection.

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A homeschool for twenty-five young ladies. All the appointments of the highest order.

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English, French and German boarding and day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new building, erected for the purpose,

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near Central Park, 5th-av., New-York.

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School for Boys at No. 1,140 Broadway. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Refers to patrons of the school, among whom are Rev. Dr. Howson, Prof. Chas. Short, Chancellor of the New-York University, Dr. Chas. Short, Professor of Latin in Columbia College; Rev. Dr. Thos. Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Church.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 38 EAST 14TH-ST., (Scott Union-square.) Superior instruction in all branches of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, and in MODERN LANGUAGES. The Fall term of the Conservatory opens on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872.

MRS. GARRETSON,

NO. 42 WEST 37TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

MRS. LEVERETT

Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at her residence, No. 32 West 18th-st., New-York.

Address as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.

Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.

The next year will begin Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 43 West 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872. Address as above.

MISS CORNTOCK,

Nos. 21 and 23 West 45th-st.,

Reservoir Park.

MISS GEN'VIEVE WILL RESUME HER "Rose-Class" at No. 34 West 40th-st., on MONDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ A. M. The attention of ladies is respectfully invited to the Kindergarten, &c., &c., to be learned on application to Miss MCINTOSH, No. 36 West 40th-st.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOM FOR LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children, also to interest young ladies in the duties and responsibilities of the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Free 15 West 45th-st.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,313 Broadway, near 40th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps United States Navy, and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Preparatory class for boys.* Send for circulars.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 19. A class in which pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

A ROSE SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY for Girls and Boys.—Thorough instruction, with good care; number limited to twelve; best of references; terms moderate. Address Rev. JOHN H. ROSE, Sarah J. BEATTY, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 38th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Young children in which pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J. J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

MISS MARY E. BEAN'S ENGLISH, French and German School for young ladies and children, No. 131 East 35th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

MISS COGGESHALL'S MORNING School for young children opens Sept. 23, at No. 145 West 45th-st.

THE MISSES HASKELL'S SCHOOL, No. 230 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORAL lly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 694 Yonkers, N. Y.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

A boarding school for boys, opens Sept. 4, at Madison, N. J. JAMES SCHIEL, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18, Cooper Union. Circulars with full particulars at office. J. S. COE, Director.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 229 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FURNITURE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER would like to find parties who will dispose of carpets, parlor furniture, &c., sufficient for large boarding houses in the country, at low cash prices; also, furniture for a large boarding-house (for fifty students) at Princeton, N. J. Call any day, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at Room No. 12, No. 239 Broadway, or address, NOTE.—Any party who has $2,000 to $4,000 worth of merchandise or Pennsylvania real estate to trade, may find this second the equity in and possession of the Princeton property, and make money honestly and rapidly out of good permanent genteel boarders.

LAW SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

LAW SCHOOL, FOURTEENTH YEAR.

The school is now open. Students may apply for admission at 1 P. M. and 7 P. M., at the Law Library, Washington-square. For circulars, &c., apply to W. E. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. D. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 23 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, WITH THE BEST recommendations, wishes a place as governess; can teach all the branches usually studied, including German, French and English, drawing and English and music. Address G. F. L., Box No. 1,333 New-York Post-office.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD MUCH experience in teaching, having some hours unoccupied, wishes to employ them in giving private lessons; the best of testimonials can be given. Address STELLA, Box No. 14 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 1414 West 23d-st.

A TUTOR WANTED TO LIVE IN A family near the City and instruct two boys; a college graduate and a gentleman preferred. Address, with references, Box No. 4,238 New-York Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WHO understands the Kindergarten system, including object teaching, desires private pupils. Address A., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A LADY WILL INSTRUCT PUPILS in drawing and painting, in her studio, or their residences. Address Miss H., Box No. 3,122 New-York Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE—EXPERIENCED in fitting students for college, desires private pupils; highest City references. Address YALE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES TO GET a position for a superior governess whom she

TAMMANY'S TURMOIL.

A Characteristic Row Last Night at the Wigwam.

What Mr. John Kelly Can Do in the Way of Nominations—The Judiciary Ticket Partially "Fixed"—City Judge Bedford Renominated by Acclamation.

The Tammany Judiciary Convention reassembled yesterday afternoon at the Hall in Fourteenth street, Augustus Schell presiding. The meeting was called for 3 P. M., but it was nearly 4 o'clock before proceedings commenced, and, the hall being cold and dreary, the delegates grew restive under the delay and clamored impatiently for the Chairman to begin. That worthy, on Mr. Schell at last took his seat, rapped the Convention to order, and asked its pleasure. It appeared to have none, everybody remaining silent. Finally Mr. Kelly rose and moved that the roll be called and that the delegates answer to their names. At the last meeting, he added, there were many persons present who were not members of the Convention.

The roll being called, Mr. Kelly moved that where substitutes were present their names be handed, in writing, to the Chairman.

Mr. Ackert moved that all persons not provided with credentials as delegates retire to the galleries.

This motion met with much noisy opposition, but, a vote being taken, the Chairman declared it carried. Some confusion followed on this attempt being made to eliminate the unauthorized. Quiet being restored, Mr. Ackert moved that delegates present have power to cast the vote of the full delegation, without regard to absentees.

A warm discussion ensued, and the Convention began to grow excited. The motion was finally withdrawn, and some one proposed that a recess of five minutes be taken. Cries of "No, no! Sit down!" greeted this proposition.

Mr. McClellan moved that each delegation vote as a body, the Chairman of it giving the vote of the majority. Another excited discussion followed, Mr. Kelly strenuously opposing the motion. A rising vote was taken, and it was declared lost. The names of substitutes in each delegation were then read, and further debate ensued as to their standing. It was decided in the end that no one could act as a substitute unless authorized to do so by a majority of the delegation he belonged to.

Mr. Kelly handed in the report of the Judiciary Conference Committee. It stated that they had consulted with outside organizations on the matters referred to them for consideration; that the committee of Liberal Republicans requested the name of Hon. James J. Fithian to be placed upon the ticket as candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Committee of the National Democracy presented the name of Hon. James M. Smith for the office of District-Attorney. The Committee reported that as the result of numerous conferences and discussions they found the general expression of opinion to be in favor of Hon. William H. Leonard for Justice of the Supreme Court, Hon. James C. Spencer, for Justice of the Superior Court, and Hon. Gunning S. Bedford for City Judge; but they added that the names of Mr. Jerome Buck and Hon. Joshua Sutherland received support for these offices. The names of Samuel B. Garvin, James M. Smith and Wheeler H. Peckham were presented to, and received support in the Committee for the office of District-Attorney.

On motion the report was adopted unanimously.

The Convention then went into the work of nomination, though several delegates thought that by adopting the report the Convention had nominated all the gentlemen mentioned in it. This error required considerable explanation from Mr. Kelly to correct, and the question-time and the hubbub had the effect still further to excite the Convention.

A motion was then made to take the first two names [illegible] the report and nominate by acclamation. The motion was carried amid tumult, and Hon. William H. Leonard was unanimously nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, and James C. Spencer for Judge of the Superior Court.

Mr. McClellan moved that the Convention nominate Judge Bedford by acclamation, and proposed the name of Gunning S. Bedford.

Confusion greater than any which had preceded it followed this. The Chairman continued to rap his desk in a vain attempt to restore quiet. Somebody moved that a recess of fifteen minutes be taken. Mr. Schell left the chair and the delegates continued their noisy debates. Quiet at length being restored, the Convention came to order, and the roll being called again, it was ascertained who had and had not the right to vote.

The name of Mr. Jerome Buck was proposed for City Judge.

Mr. Kelly briefly supported the claim of Judge Bedford for the position, and moved that he be nominated.

Mr. Hartman seconded the motion. Other delegates opposed, and the debate was silenced by loud cries that the roll be called.

Judge Cardozo, stating he hesitated, nominated Richard M. Henry, and moved that his name be added to the report of the Conference Committee as being among the candidates who had been urged upon them. Mr. Clark explaining that the name had been omitted by mistake, the motion was adopted. The roll was then called, and the number of votes given by each delegation to the three nominees was announced by its Chairman. This occupied some time, and excited intense interest. The Eighteenth District had been reached, the total of votes being about equally divided between Judge Bedford and Mr. Jerome Buck, when the latter came forward and, amid vociferous cheering from the Bedford faction, withdrew his name as a candidate, and moved that Judge Bedford be nominated by acclamation.

The motion was carried, and the nomination made. The Convention, now thoroughly excited, was prepared to nominate a District-Attorney, when Mr. Kelly rose, and moved an adjournment to Friday next.

A dozen delegates were instantly on their feet. A shower of "No! No! Question, question!" coupled with cheers for Samuel B. Garvin, resounded on all sides. The Chairman plied his gavel, and at last Mr. Kelly, who had remained standing through the turmoil, made his voice heard. He urged that the motion be adopted. If Mr. Garvin were nominated, it would be little gain to him, for he would certainly be defeated. [Cries of "No! No!"] He referred in severe terms to the want of delicacy shown by Mr. Garvin, who was then on the floor seeking a renomination. If his name were added to the ticket, it would insure its certain defeat. He was connected with men now on trial for their crimes, and it was at the peak of these men that he had resigned his place on the Bench, because he could be a more useful tool in their hands as District-Attorney. The Convention was not in the mood to act dispassionately; but if this thing were going to be done to-night, the whole story should be told. [Sensation.] Mr. Kelly concluded by imploring the Convention to adjourn quietly, and to consider the question calmly.

By this time nearly every delegate had risen from his seat, listening intently. Some one proposed three cheers for Mr. Garvin, but there was no response. Mr. McClellan came to the defense. And in an excited speech of considerable length vindicated Mr. Garvin from the charges made against him, and concluded by moving as an amendment to Mr. Kelly's motion that the Convention at once proceed to the nomination.

From this moment till the Convention adjourned, there was nothing but confusion, motions and counter-motions, points of order, shouting and noise. Mr. Clark tried to quiet the disturbance in Mr. Kelly's favor, and Mr. Fellows on the side of Judge Garvin, till seeing nothing more could be done, the Chairman declared the motion to adjourn carried, and the Convention broke up.

The County Convention of the National Democracy was held last evening at No. 39 Union-square. Mr. John McCool presided. Mr. Geo. A. Barney reported that the Conference Committee recommended that in view of the present condition of political parties it was desirable that the Convention refrain from making any nomination for Mayor till Friday evening. By that time it was expected that their chances of success would be much improved. The report of the Committee was adopted. On motion it was agreed that the Committee on Judiciary should press on Tammany the nomination of Hon. James M. Smith for District-Attorney. The Convention then adjourned.

To-night the Judiciary Convention meets, and will nominate candidates for the various offices in the Judiciary to be filled at the coming election.

The Murder of Dorian at Jones' Wood.

Considerable excitement was occasioned about a year ago by the stabbing to death of a young man named David Dorian, during the progress of the Scottish games at Jones' Wood. About nine months after the occurrence a youth named John Kiely was arrested, charged with the murder. Yesterday he was brought to trial in the Court of General Sessions. The facts of the case are briefly narrated in the testimony of William Robb, the only witness examined up to the time of adjournment. Mr. Robb testified, in substance, that on Thursday, Sept. 7, 1871, he was present at the Scottish games in Jones' Wood; in the evening he went with David Dorian, and a young man named Frank Raymond, into a booth to have some lager; two girls were tending bar; while standing at the bar the prisoner, Kiely, came in and attempted to take a pie without paying therefor; Caroline Stamboer, one of the waitresses, remonstrated with Kiely, and he called her vile names; Dorian interfered, and struck Kiely; after being struck Kiely left the booth, followed by Dorian; the witness followed immediately, and met Dorian returning about ten steps thereafter, staggering, and covered with blood; Dorian exclaimed, "I'm stabbed," and died within a few minutes; the witness did not see anything that occurred outside the tent; he did not see any knife in the prisoner's hand. On preliminary examination Robb said that he had taken a considerable quantity of lager on the day in question, but was perfectly sober. At the conclusion of Robb's testimony the Court adjourned until this morning on the usual hour.

TWEED AND FIELDS.

Where they are—The Boss Still in Town—Fields Positively Going to Leave Absconded.

The precise whereabouts of Wm. M. Tweed and Tom Fields has been a question of much interest to the general public for over a week. The most contradictory rumors have been circulated about them, and as fast as it was asserted that both men had succeeded to avoid the consequences of their trial, people were found ready and eager to favor the rumor, and persist that the Boss and his Ring partner were still in the City, and had no intention of running away. In the multiplicity of these rumors, it was difficult to ascertain the precise truth regarding the movements of this precious pair. But it now appears that Tweed is in town, and did not actually leave, though it is stated on good authority that he made all necessary preparations for flight to other climes. So far did he go that a house was sold to raise funds, and every preparation was made for departure. He was, however, persuaded at the eleventh hour by his friends to remain, and now insists that he never contemplated flight. The impression is sought to be made that Tweed has no fears of conviction, and that he will brave out the consequences. Those who have seen him state that Tweed no longer possesses that air of coolness which so long distinguished him, and that he is evidently suffering from mental care and trouble, though he pretends to be jolly under the most depressing circumstances.

A totally different story is told. We stated yesterday that he had been seen in Park Row on Saturday, but in the presence of fresher information it seems impossible that those who asserted that they saw him could have been correct, for it is now stated that Fields left this City on Thursday by the steamer Crescent City for Havana. It appears that a few days ago he told his wife that he had made up his mind to leave the City to remain away for an indefinite time, but promised to let her know his hiding-place, which would probably be Havana, as soon as matters had "blown over" a little. She has not seen him since Thursday, and remained at home until Saturday, hoping that he would return, but finding that he did not she sought the advice of friends, to whom Fields' flight came as a surprise. It is alleged by them that Fields has left his family unprovided for, he being insolvent, and head over ears in debt. He has, as it may, it is pretty certain that Fields has gone at last.

Brilliant Display of Aurora Borealis Last Night.

About 6 o'clock last evening a brilliant light was visible in the northern sky, causing many people in this City at first to suppose that a large fire was raging somewhere in Westchester County. This impression was also made upon the passengers over the East River ferries, but in a few moments after the light deepened into a roseate hue, while the field expanded until all of the fleecy clouds that were slowly drifting to the eastward, were bathed in it. Then the true character of the display manifested itself, it being one of the most beautiful auroras ever seen in this latitude.

For fifteen minutes the glowing color enveloped the clouds, and a bright shaft of yellow light shot up suddenly in the centre, sending forth sharp points of vivid white light. The edges of this shaft blended with the rose of the main body in beautifully-marked graduations of color, the movements of the clouds giving an animation to the picture which it otherwise would not have had. While the centre shaft was in its brightest glory the aurora assumed the "curtain" shape, the shading being very perfect and clear in outline. At this juncture the full moon suddenly emerged from behind a bank of clouds when instantly new beauties began to exhibit themselves. The rosy-colored clouds in the north seemed to be floating upon a sea of amber, so clear and transparent that the stars appeared to be imprisoned in it. To the westward the aurora was apparently gathering fresh power, for the little patches of white clouds floating in that direction were one by one suffused with the rose color, to be immediately changed to a saffron and then to a green, only to return at length to the rose, giving them a kaleidoscopic appearance. So soft was the light that when a gust of wind in the upper air dispersed the clouds, the auroral tints seemed to follow them, the fact being that the clouds only changed the aspect of the field as they traversed it.

At a few minutes before 7 the light grew stronger and deeper, until the whole of the north-western horizon was overspread and illumined, the moonlight having a singular effect as the aurora rose and fell. At 8 o'clock the display was apparently at its height, for then all of the changes already described were intensified and enlarged, a few of the old-fashioned spears of light making their appearance every few minutes, only to disappear as if by magic.

Thousands of people were witnesses to this extraordinary display, for at that hour the multitudes of workers were returning homeward by car and ferry-boat. Great interest was manifested in the aurora, and it elicited great admiration and surprise. By 9 o'clock nearly all of the lights had disappeared, and very few who were abroad at that hour for the first time, would imagine that a wonderful prismatic display had just taken place.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park—Hall's Driving Park Show.

There was a fair attendance of spectators at Fleetwood Park yesterday to witness five contests that were on the card. The track was in excellent condition, but the weather was blustering. The first race was a match for $500, mile heats, three in five, for which were entered D. Pfifer's b. m. Topsey, to wagon, and W. E. Week's blk. g. Eight Bells, in harness. The race was won by Week's Eight Bells. Time—2:42¾, 2:43¾, 2:46. The second race was a match for $400, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for which were entered Peter Maron's br. h. Bellfounder and John Kane's r. g. John. The former won, and made a score of 2:32, 2:30, 2:40, 2:49.

The next race was a match for $250, mile heats, best three in five. Entries: Gibo's blk. g. Diamond and M. Kane's b. g. Unknown. The latter won, making the following time: 2:36, 2:56¾, 2:38.

The fourth race was a match for $400, mile heats, three in five, and was won by P. Hayden's b. m. Lady Anne, who made time as follows: 2:43½, 2:43½, 2:42.

The last race was a match for $500, mile heats, in harness, and was won by W. Bowen's gr. m. Kate. Time—2:45, 2:42½, 2:49.

Two trots came off at Hall's Driving Park yesterday in the presence of about 300 spectators. The first was an unfinished trot between Lady Fisher, Peter, Decision, Lady Jane, Sorrel Boy, Literature, and Henry, which was postponed from Saturday, four heats having been trotted on that day. The fifth heat was won by Peter. In the sixth heat Peter and Decision ran neck of the way and came in first and second, but the heat was given to Lady Fisher. In the seventh heat there was trouble. Peter and Decision ran most of the way as in the preceding heat, and two of the judges, who knew nothing of the trotting rules, wanted to give the heat and race to Peter, while the third judge, Mr. Harney, contended that Lady Fisher was entitled to the heat in accordance with the rules of the National Association. Mr. Harney left the stand. The other two judges declared Peter the winner, when Mr. Hall declared all pools and bets off. The race was for a purse of $200 for horses that have never beaten three minutes, mile heats, best three in five in harness, and the score shows Peter's time: 2:47, 2:46, 2:48½.

On the same day a match for $100, mile heats, best three in five in harness, was trotted between John Phillip's br. g. Eastern Boy and G. Wright's b. g. Tom Bray, and was won by the former. Time, 2:33, 2:30, 2:30.

A Probable Homicide—The Case of Deputy Clerk Dempsey.

Coroner Young was on Sunday evening requested to take the ante-mortem deposition of Lottie Stanton, a woman of abandoned character, who keeps a house of ill-repute at No. 13 West Thirteenth-street, and who is now lying in a critical condition at her residence from injuries alleged to have been received at the hands of Joseph Dempsey, Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, during a fracas on Thursday night last. The Coroner learned that the unfortunate woman was delirious, and of course unable to make a statement. Dr. Wynkoop, the attending physician, informed Coroner Young that Miss Stanton was in an extremely critical condition, suffering from concussion of the brain and a fracture of the skull, and there was scarcely any hope of her recovery. The only chance of her recovery depended upon the patient being kept quiet and free from all excitement, and Coroner Young, therefore, deemed it wisest to take no official action in the matter.

From the guests of the house present it was learned that on Thursday night last Dempsey and a number of companions entered the house and took possession of the parlors. Personal difficulties ensued between Dempsey and Miss Stanton. Dempsey's party was ordered to leave the house, but instead of complying, they made a most brutal attack upon the women present, and beat them most unmercifully. Dempsey armed an iron piano-stool and struck Miss Stanton a terrible blow on the head with it, felling her senseless to the floor and fracturing her skull. The Police arrested Dempsey, but his companions succeeded in making their escape. Dempsey was locked up in the Mercer-street Police Station, and the next morning taken before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was committed to prison (where he now is) to await the result of the injuries.

Dempsey, anticipating summary dismissal, has placed his resignation in the hands of a friend, to be presented to the Board at its next meeting.

THE SWEDES FOR GRANT.

Mass-Meeting of the Swedish Independent Grant and Wilson Association.

A mass-meeting, under the direction of the Swedish Independent Grant and Wilson Association was held last evening in the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, Ed. V. Newman in the chair. On the platform were Simon Sternberger, C. Murberg, Nathan J. Newwiller, A. H. Lafin, Lewis J. Phillips, A. J. Patterson, S. P. Guhl, W. W. Northrop, A. Henriques, O. Lelgeorold, O. Bergman and others. A number of ladies occupied the front seats, and others were dispersed through the hall. The hall was tastefully decorated with the Swedish, Norwegian and national flags, and the galleries were hung with scarlet and gold. In the centre of the rear gallery was a blue banner bordered in gold, bearing the device of a golden lyre and laurel branch, and the motto, "Swedish Singing Society." A pamphlet in the Scandinavian language reviewing the history of Gen. Grant and his Administration was handed around.

The singing society opened the proceeding by singing a grand old Norse song, called "Svea," or "Brothers all join together," a weird, thrilling martial chant, such as one would suppose to have been sung by the followers of the old Vikings in their piratical excursions. The Chairman then introduced Hon. Wm. Northrop, who said that they had assembled there under peculiar circumstances. It was the first meeting of the Society. They had, he said, inaugurated a movement which would reflect credit on them. President Grant, he said, had, by his judicious Administration, entitled himself to the confidence of the nation. The speaker then referred to the one-term principle, and particularized the various Presidents who had been re-elected. He read a copy of Grant's note to Lee, prior to Appomattox, in proof of his generosity, and reviewed the relations of the North and South, and the clemency extended to the prominent participators in the rebellion. The speaker then gave a history of the so-called Democratic Liberal Party, and pointed out the inconsistency of the clique. Horace Greeley, he said, was politically dead; but he would remind him that there was punishment after death.

The speaker then reviewed the blundering career of old Chappaquanit, and asked what would have been his history if Horace Greeley had been elected in 1864 in place of Lincoln. Why, said he, Lincoln called out 160,000 men to maintain the Union, but if Greeley was there, he would, like Fickwick, elevate his coat-tails with his left hand, adjust his glasses and yajerk all affectionate and kind over each Southern sister, and have said, "Go in peace." His views were neither creditable to his head nor heart. Greeley, he said, was between two stools. He pretends to be a Republican and a Democrat—he is doing the lion and the ass, but the ears of the ass peep out of the lion's hide. The wages of sin is death, and the wages of Mr. Greeley's sin will be death without redemption.

The speaker then explained how the maintenance of the present Administration affected the naturalized citizen, and demonstrated that under President Grant, and under his Administration alone, were the laws relating to the foreign allegiance of naturalized citizens definitely settled. He proceeded to explain the Fourteenth Amendment, and concluded by calling on the audience to support the re-election of Gen. Grant.

Addresses were delivered by O. Bergman, J. P. Pettierson, in the Swedish language, and by Mr. S. P. Grahl in Danish. Resolutions were passed indorsing the present Administration, after which the meeting adjourned.

Eleventh-Avenue Extension—A Question of Boundary.

The Commissioners to examine into and appraise the amount of compensation for damage, and rate of assessment to meet the same, in the case of the opening of Eleventh-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to Harlem River, met, yesterday, at No. 52 Nassau-street, to hear objections and complaints. Messrs. Emanuel B. Hart and Henry A. Smith were present, but James M. Sweeny was absent. Mr. Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, appeared on behalf of the Commissioners, and the land-owners mostly were represented by counsel. Mr. Joseph Bondy made objection to the City taking his property without proper compensation, as his title from the Dyckman estate guaranteed to him the land to the centre of the proposed Eleventh-avenue line, the original land-owners never resigning their right of possession or dedicating it to public use. Mr. W. W. Cornell had bought land on the line of the proposed avenue, and contended that if the City took his ground for public use without due compensation, the remainder of the property should not be assessed for the opening up of the thoroughfare. Some interesting questions arose as to the meaning of the word boundary as used in the Corporation Counsel's opinion relative to awards, counsel for property-owners contending that where the original boundary of the land was in the centre of an imaginary avenue, it should not be considered as being bounded by the avenue, and that the original owner should receive the chief compensation. The Commissioners desired counsel to file the points of objection with the Corporation Counsel, and adjourned the investigation until Thursday next.

The Dempsey Stabbing.

Mary Anne Dempsey and Mary Dougherty, living in the low tenement-house No. 41 Broome-street, had a quarrel on Sunday evening, in the alley-way adjacent to their residence, which resulted in Mrs. Dougherty receiving stab-wounds of a probably fatal character. Mrs. Dempsey was arrested by Officer Green, of the Thirteenth Precinct. She was arraigned at Jefferson Market, before Justice Scandley, yesterday morning, and committed to await the result of Mrs. Dougherty's injuries. The latter lady was taken to Bellevue Hospital for medical treatment. A Times reporter saw Mrs. Dempsey in her cell. She had her little infant wrapped in her shawl, trying to keep it as warm as possible. She said: "Mrs. Dougherty was noticed to leave the house and she blamed me for being the cause of it. She had a bad tongue, and metime in the alley-way and called me bad names, saying she would beat the life out of me. She drew a knife and rushed at me. I grabbed the knife; took it from her, and I suppose I struck her with it."

The City Debt—Increase Since Jan. 1.

A Sunday paper having charged that the City debt has been increased $20,000,000 since the 1st of last January, the following figures, obtained from the books in the Controller's office, will show the falsity of the statement. There is an increase of $4,000,000 to Oct. 1, caused by the issue of bonds, making special appropriations for new school buildings, dock improvements, New-York Bridge Company, and new Croton water bonds:

Debt Jan. 1, 1872	$67,228,808
Less amount invested in sinking fund stocks	20,165,375
	$47,063,433
Debt Oct. 1, 1872	38,167,455
Less amount invested in sinking fund stocks	16,096,422
	$71,262,033
Deduct debt on 1st January, 1872	67,056,280
Total increase of debt to Oct. 1	$4,205,753

Illegal Shipment of Fire-Works on the Henry Chauncey.

The examination in the case of Joseph B. Purdy, charged with shipping combustibles, fire-works, &c., on the steamer Henry Chauncey, without marking them, to show their character, was resumed yesterday morning before Commissioner Osborne.

Simon Tilghman, porter for Mr. Purdy, testified that he packed the two cases without Mr. Purdy's knowledge. It was his duty to pack goods, and the shipping clerk's office to mark them. He delivered a cartman at the corner of William-street and Maiden-lane, and did not tell him that the cases contained umbrellas, nor did the cartman ask what they contained.

John Mulligan, the public cartman who carried the fireworks, testified that the clerk at the steamer asked him what was in the boxes, saying that he knew Purdy to be a dealer in fireworks; witness replied that there might be umbrellas in them for all he knew, the cases resembling umbrella-cases, and being, as he thought, too light for fire-works; he knew that Mr. Purdy did not deal in umbrellas.

Assistant District-Attorney De Lacy moved to commit the prisoner, whose counsel asked for his discharge. Mr. Osborne reserved his decision to consider as to whether fire-works are not included by the statute which forbids the shipment of tonnine, coal-oil, oil of vitriol, gunpowder, and other "goods of like character."

The Methodist Preachers and Prof. Tyndall.

At the meeting of the Methodist Preachers yesterday, Dr. Stephen D. Brown presiding, addresses were made by Drs. Deaker and Foss, in which the nature of Prof. Tyndall's "test" of the efficacy of prayer was alluded to. The speakers, while representing the Professor as a scientist, condemned his false ideas on theological matters. Dr. Crawford characterized the Professor as an intruder, and said if he had studied Christianity as much as he did science, he would be ashamed of the views he had put forward treating of the subject of prayer. He said, treats on a subject of which he evidently knows nothing, and his "test" was a mockery and a sham. The speakers were heartily applauded.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Controller Green paid, yesterday, the Department of Public Instruction for salaries of teachers and attaches of that Department, to 15th inst., $660,000.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, was engaged, yesterday, in an inspection of the Boulevards and other up-town improvements.

The Wyoming, from Liverpool, landed 427 emigrant passengers at Castle Garden yesterday; the Greece, 111; the Adriatic, 500; and the Europa, from Glasgow, 297.

Chief-Justice Barbour, of the Superior Court, yesterday made his first appearance on the Bench since his return from his European tour, looking bronzed and healthful.

The regular monthly reception of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Association Hall last evening, was numerously attended. The programme of music and readings was well executed.

The inquest in the case of Amalie Kleiber, the woman who is alleged to have died from neglect at the Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island, will be commenced on Wednesday next by Coroner Keenan.

The Cooper Institute Free Art Class was reopened, last evening, for the Winter season, and a large number availed themselves of the opportunities offered for free instruction in drawing, modeling, &c.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Fowler, Henry Meyer was charged with having cut the atmospheric break attached to the New-Haven train as the cars were about to move off. The prisoner was locked up for trial.

A game of base-ball was played yesterday on the Union Grounds, between the Boston Red Stockings and the Athletics. Ten innings were played by each club, the tenth being a tie, the eleventh was about being commenced, when darkness put an end to the game.

Mr. Joaquin, agent from the Society Alsacienne-Lorraine, is now at Castle Garden attending to the wants of the destitute emigrants who arrive at this port from Alsace and Lorraine. From the 1st of January to the 1st October, 4,300 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden from Alsace, and nearly 1,100 from Lorraine.

S. N. Granson, indicted for sending obscene publications through the mails, was tried and convicted in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, and Judge Benedict sentenced him to the extreme penalty of the law, one year in prison, and a fine of $500. Charles Mackey, indicted for the same offense, will be tried to-morrow.

On Sunday night Charles Bopp, of No. 220 West Twenty-ninth-street, was attacked by two men who held him, while a youth named Linda Munay relieved him of his watch and pocket-book. The two men made their escape, but Munay was arrested and locked up for trial by Justice Fowler, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

The opening of the Free Medical College of New-York for Women took place, last night, at No. 128 East Twenty-fifth-street. Opening addresses were delivered by Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Emerson, Drs. Wiesse, Marvin, Wetherby, Frazer and Casse. The course of lectures for the Winter session will commence today, and will be delivered at No. 226 East Fifty-third-street.

Officer O'Keefe, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who a short time since accidentally shot Anthon Herisel, a German lad, while firing at a rabid dog, did so, he was exonerated from all blame by the Coroner's jury. He arrested, on Sunday, on a warrant issued by Justice Cox charging him with manslaughter. The officer was locked up in default of $5,000 bail.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wm. A. White, a real estate merchant doing business at No. 307 Broadway, was taken suddenly ill while transacting some business at No. 237 Broadway, and was unmovable to the floor. Medical aid was summoned, but Mr. White died in a few moments. The deceased was fifty-seven years of age, and lived at Tarrytown, N. Y., where his remains will be taken for interment.

The chemical section of the Lyceum of Natural History met at No. 64 Madison-avenue last evening. Papers were read by Prof. Charles A. Doolittle on a new method of testing acetate of lime; by Dr. Isador Walz on an allotropic condition of tin; by H. C. Bolton on platinocyanides, and by L. Bradley on electric measurements, the latter being illustrated by a series of experiments with a new apparatus. There was quite a large attendance of members.

BROOKLYN.

Coroner Whitehill has impaneled a jury to investigate the Van Sykel poisoning case. The inquest will be commenced this evening.

James Radigan and Ed. Daley were yesterday held to answer charge of felonious assault on Terrence Reilly, of North Second-street, E. D.

The two boys, Balz and Brannigan, charged with attempting to burn the Truants' Home, were yesterday committed by Justice Walsh for final examination.

A stable and frame dwelling at No. 195 King-street, owned and occupied by Wm. Kenny, were burned yesterday morning; damage, $800. No insurance. Three shanties adjoining were also destroyed; loss $300.

The anniversary exercises of the Young People's Association of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, took place last evening. Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler delivered an address after which an interesting programme was well carried out.

James L. Clark, a conductor on the Brooklyn Railroad Company's line of street cars, recovered a verdict, yesterday, in the City Court, of $5,000, against Lottus Wood, President of the Grand-street and Prospect Park Railroad Company, for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution.

The annual report of Controller Schroeder for the year 1871, submitted to the Board of Aldermen yesterday, shows the total liabilities of the city at $19,040,597 81, or $6,341,636 43 less than the estimated value of the property owned by the city. It also shows an increase in the total city indebtedness of $2,590,561 52.

The inquest on the body of Gilbert Sands, who died on the 4th inst., at Flatbush Hospital, from the effects of a fracture of the skull, was commenced yesterday morning by Coroner Jones. The evidence taken threw no light on the matter. The inquest was adjourned until today for the testimony of Dr. Schenck.

Mayor Powell yesterday sent a communication to the Common Council, suggesting the reference of the subject of annexation of the town of New Lots, to a Committee to confer with the Executive Committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of New Lots. The subject was referred to the Law Committee.

The matter of the offal contract was the subject of hot and personal debate in the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, particularly with reference to taking the contract away from Ed. Clark, who was doing the work for nothing, and giving it to George Swift at $12 000 per year. The subject was referred to the Health Committee.

Alderman James Dunne, of the Sixth Ward, and Patrick Keenan, Ex-Deputy Auditor, charged with ballot-box stuffing in the First District of the Sixth Ward, at the last Fall election, were taken before Judge Neilson yesterday and discharged. McKenna, whose affidavit formed the basis of the charge, still failing to appear.

Yesterday morning, Henry H. Dill, aged forty-four years, an Englishman by birth, was found lying in a moribund condition, on the sidewalk in Front, near the corner of Fulton-street. He was conveyed to the First Precinct Station house, but on arriving there was found to be quite dead. Deceased was very intemperate. There were no marks of violence on his person.

LONG ISLAND.

The first annual regatta of the New-York Canoe Club will take place on Saturday, Oct. 19, on Flushing Bay, the canoes starting at 12 o'clock M.

The Queens County Court-house Commissioners accepted the deed for the site at Long Island City, on Saturday, their counsel, Hon. J. Armstrong, having, after the required examination, reported the title perfect.

The expense of the Flushing village school for the past year amounted to about $6,600, of which $5,000 was for the salary of teachers, $1,600 for stationery, books, &c., and $300 for the colored branch of the school.

The Flushing Board of Education have been instructed by a vote of the village to apply to the next Legislature for an act empowering them to purchase suitable plot of land, and erect thereupon a new school building.

Wm. H. Onderdonk, nominated at the Democratic Convention of the First Queens County Assembly District, declined to be a candidate to the Assembly. This is the district in which L. Bradford Prince was nominated by the Republicans.

The Board of Supervisors have apportioned the amount of taxes to be raised in Suffolk County among the towns as follows: Huntington, $15,407 90; Babylon, $8,274 16; Smithtown, $6,157 41; Islip, $11,290 95; Brookhaven, $22,793 03; Riverhead, $7,917 05; Southold, $15,348 19; Shelter Island, $1,934 94; Southampton, $16,790 11; Easthampton, $7,914 38; total, $110,777 80.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The annual target excursion and dinner of Enterprise Hook and Ladder Company, of New-Rochelle, comes off to-morrow.

The directors of the East Chester National Bank, located at Mount Vernon, have decided to close up the concern on the 1st of January.

George E. De Witt, Esq., has been chosen one of the Midland-avenue Commissioners, in the place of the late Edward De Witt, deceased.

The new house of worship erected on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, for the Swedenborgian Society, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be dedicated on Thursday, Oct. 24th.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City evening schools opened last night.

Mr. R. F. Halladay, a resident of Jersey City, left his home over two weeks ago with the intention of going to Philadelphia, and has since been neither seen nor heard from by his friends.

Under the New-Jersey registration law, the judges of election sit today to revise the registry lists. The polls are open for the purpose of registration from 7 o'clock A. M. until 8 o'clock P. M.

Messrs. John C. Johnson and William H. McClase have been selected to represent the Newark Board of Trade in the National Board, which commences its fifth annual session at the Chamber of Commerce in New-York today.

The Essex County Grand Jury, which adjourned yesterday, it is understood, found indictments against a number of persons for fraudulent registration previous to the charter election, Detective McManus was also indicted for an alleged attempt to bribe a voter in the Fourth Ward.

Late on Sunday night the large ice-house belonging to Edo Monsetts, at Squirrel Woods, near Paterson, was destroyed by fire. The building, which was a very fine one, contained nearly 3,000 tons of ice, which was being shipped to Newark. The loss is estimated at $25,000 to $30,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

Funeral of the Late Rev. Samuel Seabury, LL.D.

The funeral services of the late Rev. Samuel Seabury, LL.D., Professor of Biblical Learing and Interpretation of Scripture in the General Theological Seminary, took place yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Annunciation, Fourteenth-street. There was a large attendance, Right Rev. Bishops Potter, of New-York, and Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, were present, together with a very large number of clergymen. Dean Forbes and the entire Faculty of the Seminary, and the students were also present. The following were the pall-bearers: Hon. Murray Hoffman, Floyd Smith, John D. Jones, George W. Wright, Dr. Ludlow, Henry E. Pierrepont, Philip W. Rugg, James F. De Peyster, Hon. E. M. Archibald. After the funeral services the body was conveyed to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

The Boulevard Extension—Application for the Appointment of Commissioners.

Application was made yesterday to Judge Brady for the appointment of Commissioners in the matter of the extension of the Boulevard. Mr. O'Gorman, on behalf of the City, proposed the names of Wm. R. Traphagen and Wm. R. Martin as two of the Commissioners, and Mr. Augustus F. Smith, representing seventeen out of the twenty-six property-holders on the line of the improvement, proposed Mr. Francis A. Thayer as the Third Commissioner.

At Commissioners in the matter of other improvements above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, Mr. O'Gorman named the same gentlemen as in the Boulevard case, and the property-holders being unrepresented, it was left with the Court to name a third Commissioner.

Judge Brady reserved his decision on both applications.

(Advertisement.)

NOW FOR IT.—The October elections are over, and the excitement is at fever heat. We suggest that our readers should keep cool, and to assist them in the operation, recommend the immediate purchase, at No. 212 Broadway, of one of KEOX's elegant Gaslight Hats. This advice is timely and disinterested.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office, WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the Nevada, at 12 M. ...For Havana, by the City of Havana, at 3 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

By steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.—R. B. Jewell, Mrs. R. J. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Butler, Mrs. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Caldwell, F. S. Caldwell, Miss E. Thursley, J. M. Bolton, Mrs. G. Wyley, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Grano, Eddie Grano, Miss E. Blackluy, Miss M. Jones, Miss J. Lawley, Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. M. Foster, Mrs. De Comeer, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and family, W. A. Jenner, Mrs. A. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wright, E. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Moore and family, Mrs. Dunn, J. M. C. Oxley, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Moore, Mrs. C. M. Moore, Mrs. N. A. Sykes and family, W. Dunn, Miss Foster, J. Goodland, J. Goodland, Jr., Dowrar, F. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harvey, Miss J. Harvey, F. Elliott, J. Morgan, R. Gibson, W. D. Gibson, T. E. Gibson, Miss J. Irvine, Miss J. Gilmore, Miss C. Deschemer, J. W. Smith, Samuel Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hopps, Jas. Morgan, Mrs. Bryce, Miss Bryce, N. Dwyer, E. Morland and wife, Hermann Abee, Miss M. A. Larkin, Mrs. R. Turner and family.

By steamship Greece, from Liverpool.—Gen. and Mrs James Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Mallory, Savannah Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

By steamship Wyoming, (Br.,) Whinery, Liverpool Oct. 2, via Queenstown, with mdse. and 427 passengers to Williams & Guion. Oct. 12, 3½ P. M., lat. 48, lon. 63, passed an Italian steamer bound W.; 12th, noon, 124 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamer Cimonia, bound E.; same date, 2 P. M., steamer Canada, bound E., and 3 P. M., same day, in Anchor line steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Andes, (Br.,) MacDougall, Buenos Ayres Sept. 7, Santos 14th, and Rio Janeiro 23d, with mdse. and 4 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Corsica, Kemble, Portland Oct. 5, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Ship Oberon, (of Liverpool,) Strickland, Calcutta, May 30 and Sandy Head 31st, with mdse. to S. T. Pomeroy. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 2, lat. Malacca 21st. Passed Anjer 31st, lat. 6 S., lon. 105 E.; had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship Beverwijck